

Recon C

Spafford, J. H. [Mrs]

Letters. 1913-1925

New York City

Section A

6 pieces

NOV 5 1933

Spafford, J. H. [Mrs] MSS. 1913-1925
New York City

Personal letters.

Done C

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs

Letters and Papers. 1757-1853.

Craven Co.
Newbern, ^ North Carolina

Section A

JUL 1 1940 13 pieces
" added

OCT 26 1937

Spaight, RichardDobbs. Letters and Papers
1785-1836. Newbern, N.C. 4 pieces
Sketch

The first RichardDobbs Spaight (1758-1802) was born in Newbern, N.C., educated at the University of Glasgow, and returned to North Carolina in 1778, where he immediately participated in the Revolution. In 1781 he was elected to the North Carolina legislature, in 1783 to Congress; in 1787 he was delegate to the Consitutional Convention, and was subsequently active in procuring the ratification

OCT 25 1937

Spaight, Richard Dobbs

(2) Sketch

of the Constitution by North Carolina. He was elected governor in 1792 and from 1798 to 1801 served in Congress. He died of wounds received in a duwl with John Stanley, his successor in Congress.

Hi son, Richard Dobbs Spaight (1796-1850) was born in Newbern educated at the University of North Carolina, served at various times in the state senate and United States Congress, was governor of North Carolina,

OCT 25 1937

Spaight, Richard Dobbs

(3) Sketch

1835-1837, and was a member of the Convention of 1835.

These four items are in themselves of small value. One concerns state appointments in 1785, another refers to the Newbern theater association, and the last two deal with minor official business during the son's governorship.

OCT 25 1937

Spain - Customs Duties at Cadiz

Razon individual de los derechos que contribuen en la aduana de Cadiz....1755

312 pp. Leather over boards 31 x 21 cm.

Evidently a private record kept by a Cadiz merchant. It contains an account not only of what duties were demanded by law but also of what was actually collected in practice. There is historical material on the development of customs duties, fiscal policies, and the guild merchant in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Spain

- Papers:
1. (Political and Military)
 2. (Financial)
 3. (Miscellaneous)

Spain

Papers (Political and Military), 1427-1832

Spain

20-F

6 items & 4 vols.

9-15-69

1 vol. added,
11-18-70

Spain. Papers (Political and Military). Spain

This division of the collection contains miscellaneous items relating to the governance, political and military, of Spain and her colonies. Included in it are three items relating to Salamanca (a testimony concerning the governance of the province, a legal summons, and a clerical pardon); a brief of a legal case in Granada, 1575; and two items discussing some proposed reform of the military (n. d.). The

four volumes include a set of royal decrees pertaining to the Americas and the Philippines (early 1700's); a small volume, "Indios Idolatras" (1608) by Martin de Fisner which discusses the condition of the natives in New Granada (Colombia); a report on a plan of the Viceroy of New Spain for the defense of Veracruz. (n. d.); and "El Siglo Ilustrada" by Vera de la Ventosa, a political satire on the ministry of D. Pablo de Olavide, asistencia in Seville, 1767-1778.

Spain. Papers (Political and Military)

3

1 vol. added, 11-18-70: This volume is a history of the Peninsular War (1808) in which Great Britain and Spain attempted to drive France off the Iberian Peninsula. The original account was written by a Frenchman in 1808. This volume is a Spanish translation done in 1832. At the end of the volume are detailed maps of three important military campaigns and battles: the Battle of Medina de Rio Seco (Spain), the Battle of Vimeiro (Portugal), and The Andalucian Campaign (Spain). The British

Spain. Papers (Political and Military) 4

commander on the peninsula after August 13, 1808,
was Arthur Wellesley, later 1st Duke of Wellington

Spain

Papers (Financial), 1624-1906

Spain

20-F

13 items

4 items added, 8-5-70

9-15-69

Spain. Papers (Financial). Spain

The items constituting this division of the collection deal with manufacturing, commerce, and various financial transactions. Three documents (March, 1624; November, 1624; and November, 1630) are reports to the King of Spain on the commercial activities of several companies. One small volume contains listings of the acquisitions of stocks and properties (1904-1906) of an unidentified individual. A report of 1747 to Ferdinand VI deals with the

levying of the millones (ancient tax or duty). There is also a draft of a report (1797) on the current real estate (with boundaries, taxes, and villages located on it) of the more prominent Castillian families. A report of 1648 discusses methods of reducing the debt of ~~Castille~~. A document of 1699 presents the dissenting opinion of D. Diego de la Servio in the Council of ~~Castille~~ against a proposed bread tax. Also included are a copy of a legal testimony taken from a Spanish subject,

Spain. Papers (Financial)

3

Francisco Solo Cado, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1787), concerning the shipment of shellfish and a brief description of indigo production in Guatamala (copy made in 1788). Several unidentified and undated items appear to be inventories of commerce and manufacturing in Jarragona and Castille.

4 items added, 8-5-70: The following photostats from the Archivo General de Simancas (contadurias generales) were a gift of Professor Earl J. Hamilton (ca. 1939).

Spain. Papers (Financial)

4

(1) a record of a license obtained by Cebrian de Caritate of Seville for exporting 2,000 slaves to Haiti.

(2) Royal Cedula (July 22, 1662) dealing with the coinage of vellons (copper coins) in the mint at Valladolid.

(3) Royal Cedula (Oct. 4, 1730) prohibiting the circulation of clipped coins.

(4) Report of the seizure by the Spanish government of a private treasure ship from the Indies, 1544.

Spain

Papers (Miscellaneous), 1749-1862

Spain

20-F

2 items & 2 vols.

9-15-69

Spain. Papers (Miscellaneous). Spain

These miscellaneous records consist of a photostatic copy of an undated Spanish catechism; a bound volume of letters and documents relating to the foundation of free primary schools in Cordoba (n. d.); a short narration by Juan Rojas on the history and geography of Ecuador; a Mexican manuscript (1776) entitled "Testimonio de varias informez de la filiacion nobleza e hidalguia de los Apellidos de Corria, Tellez y Barraona;" a small volume, "Diversas noticias

Spain. Papers (Miscellaneous) 2

historicas por Don José Pelleza y Tovar, Cronista del reino de Aragon" (ca. 1639); and two unrelated letters (1749 and 1862).

SPAIN. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Done

Consulate. South Carolina. Charleston

Papers, 1794-1898

Charleston, Charleston County, South
Carolina

4-B

4,664 items and 46 volumes

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Spain. Consulado. Charleston.)

2-1-63

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston. Papers, 1794-1898.
Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina.

The loose manuscripts in the collection are, with few exceptions, communications directed to the Spanish Consulate in Charleston, South Carolina, by the Madrid Government, by Spanish diplomatic and consular representatives in the United States, and by governing officials in Florida, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Several of the earlier letters are addressed to the vice-consul at Savannah, Georgia. In 1803, however,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

this vice-consulate was temporarily suppressed and the Charleston consulate acquired its archives and assumed consular jurisdiction over Georgia ports. The Spanish consuls in Charleston, with their dates, were: Diego Morphy, 1795-1809, Vicente Antonio de Larrañaga, 1830-1860. (From 1809 to 1830 there is a gap in the papers), Francisco Muñoz Ramón de Moncada, 1860-1870. (1865-66 - Bartolomé Riols served as consular a-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

gent during the absence of Moncada), Jaime Salvo, 1870-1874 (interim), Juan de Almiñana y San Martín, 1874-1876, Alfredo Cay, 1876-1877 (interim), Luís de Zea Bermudez, 1877-1878, Enrique Ortiz y Pí, 1878-1879 (interim), (Ortiz y Pí was named vice-consul in 1877), José Alcalá Galiano, 1879-1882 (Federico Jauer y Macías replaced Ortiz y Pí as vice-consul in 1880), Juan de Almiñana y San Martín, 1882-1889 (Nicanor López Chacon was named vice-consul in 1884), Alejandro Spagnolo,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

1889-1894, Miguel Rubio Arroniz, 1894-1896,
Felipe Castro y de los Rios, 1896.

The papers of the 1790's and the first years of the 1800's are chiefly concerned with Florida; they reveal Spanish fears that American or English expeditions will wrest the sparsely-populated and poorly-defended provinces from the Spanish crown. On January 7, 1794, the Spanish commander in St. Augustine, Juan Nepomuceno de

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South Carolina. Charleston.

Quesada, informs John (Juan) Wallace, the British consul in Savannah who temporarily is acting as Spain's consular agent for Georgia and the Carolinas, that Col. Samuel Hammond and Lt. Hardy are raising troops in Georgia, swearing allegiance to France, and preparing an attack on East Florida. Similar movements are reported in South Carolina. On January 22, 1794, Juan Nepomuceno Quesada writes to Governor George Mathews of Georgia informing him that 700 men have been

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South Carolina. Charleston.

gathered by Hammond and asking him to maintain U. S. neutrality. In letters to Wallace on March 15 and May 12, 1794, and April 28, 1796, the Spanish commander continues his discussion of the invasion plans.

The treaty of peace signed between France and Spain in 1796 brought Spain into a costly war with England. On April 7, 1797, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Carlos Martínez

7

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

de Yrujo y Tacon, Marqués de Casa Yrujo, instructs Diego Morphy, consul in Charleston, to work with the French consul there, M. Dupont, in an effort to prevent an English expedition against Florida. On April 17 the Marqués de Casa Yrujo acknowledges receipt of a letter from Morphy saying that General Elijah Clarke has refused a proposal by the English consul that he attack Florida. On May 16, 1797, in a letter to

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Morphy, the ambassador expresses disapproval of Dupont's efforts to have Clarke raise and command American troops against England. Such actions, he continues, may offend the United States. To defend Florida, Spain turned to her French ally. On June 16, 1797, Morphy informs Manuel de Rengil, vice-consul in Savannah, that the sloop Santa Rosa will carry a number of Frenchmen to St. Augustine to populate and defend the province. In two letters, July 15 and July 19,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

1797, - to Rengil and Morphy respectively - Casa Yrujo urges that proof of English intrigues with Clarke and Senator William Blount of Tennessee be obtained. In these same letters he mentions the negotiations in progress between Andrew Ellicott and D. Manuel Gayosa de Lemos, Governor of Louisiana.

To Spanish officials in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, their country's war with Eng-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

land brought numerous problems. One of these was privateering, concerning which there are several letters (1798-1804). But in 1800 the chief cause of alarm seems to have been William Augustus Bowles, regarded by the Spaniards as an English agent. On June 18, 1800, Francisco de Paula Gelabert, an assistant of Governor Vicente Folch of West Florida, informs Rengil that Bowles has captured the fort at Apalache (St. Mark's).

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Folch is leading an expedition to recover the post. On June 30, 1800, Folch informs Rengil that he will honor Rengil's promises to the Indians provided the Indians capture and deliver Bowles to Spanish authorities. On July 23, 1800, Rengil writes to Enrique White, governor of East Florida, that Folch has recaptured Apalache but that Bowles escaped. Folch announces to Rengil on August 1, 1800, that he has offered a reward of 4,500 pesos for Bowles' capture.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

There is a gap in the papers from 1809 to 1830. The papers of the 1830's, except those dealing with routine commercial matters, are largely concerned with political affairs in Spain. There is a copy of an amnesty decree by Ferdinand VII (Dec. 17, 1830), and copies of two amnesty decrees by the Queen Regent, Maria Cristina de Borbón (Oct. 30, 1832 and May 20, 1834). A decree of August 21, 1834, prohibits the shipment of arms to the Carlists, and one of Septem-

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South Carolina. Charleston.

ber 16, 1834, proclaim a blockade of the northern coast of Spain. On December 26, 1834, Francisco Tacon, the secretary of the Spanish legation, informs the consul in Charleston, Vicente Antonio de Larrañaga, that the upper house of the Cortes has approved a measure excluding from the Spanish throne Don Carlos and his descendants. On September 30, 1835, Pablo Chacon, the consul general, writes that Maria Cristina has proclaimed a new constitution to which all Spaniards

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

must swear allegiance.

A letter of February 20, 1841, concerns the Amistad case. Ambassador Pedro Alcántara Argaiiz writes to Larrañaga that he expects a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court; he asks that a ship from Charleston be prepared to carry the slaves to Cuba. (For information on the Amistad case, see French Ensor Chadwick, The Relations of the United States and Spain: Diplomacy, New York, 1909, p. 270).

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Throughout much of the nineteenth century a major concern of Spanish officials was Cuba and the fear that American aid would render successful one of the numerous Spanish uprisings on the island. On January 27, 1849, ambassador Angel Calderon de la Barca informs Larrañaga that travelers carrying prohibited newspapers to Cuba will be severely punished. On February 23, 1849, he asks Larrañaga for information concerning Carlos S. Gardener, thought to be associated

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

with the ex-General Narciso López. In a letter to Larrañaga dated August 14, 1849, Calderon de la Barca speaks of an expedition about to leave for Cuba from New Orleans and sends a copy of a presidential proclamation condemning it. On September 13, 1849, he urges all consuls and vice-consuls to inform the Captain General of Cuba of any preparations being made against the island. On October 24, 1849, he states that although temporarily halted, expeditions are still

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South Carolina. Charleston.

being planned.

Throughout the 1850's Spanish officials display increasing concern over Cuba. On February 25, 1850, Calderon de la Barca informs Larrañaga that Narciso López is going south, either to Charleston or Mobile; the consul is ordered to supply the Captain General with all possible information about López. The ambassador writes on May 18, 1850, to Larrañaga that the United States Government has at last agreed to take energetic

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

steps to frustrate expeditions against Cuba. In a letter of September 3, 1850, to all Federal marshals, district attorneys, and port collectors, Secretary of State Daniel Webster refers to the presidential neutrality proclamation of August 11, 1849, a copy of which is attached. On September 13, 1850, Calderon de la Barca states that the enemies of Spain are gathering in Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile; the consuls are urged to be especially vigilant and to en-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

list the aid of Federal officials. In a letter of November 28, 1850, to Larrañaga, the ambassador expresses fear of another expedition, but states that Webster doesn't think these fears justified.

Valentin Canedo Miranda becomes Captain General of Cuba in April, 1852. On April 17 he asks for Larrañaga's cooperation in combating the enemies of Spain. On September 2 he informs the consul that, for a reward, a Cuban has led gov-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

ernment officials to the printing press of the revolutionary La Voz del Pueblo; the operators of the press have been captured and will be tried. On October 24, 1852, Caneda Miranda writes Larrañaga that he will be glad to permit the sale of the Charleston Courier in Cuba, provided its editorials are first submitted for censorship.

On February 4, 1855, the new Spanish ambassador in Washington, Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto, writes to Larrañaga that conspirators against

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Cuba have obtained four steamers and four sailing vessels; they will embark as passengers from New York, Charleston, and Savannah and will go to a point farther south to pick up arms. The plans are attributed to John Anthony Quitman. On December 4, 1855, Alfonso de Escalante, who replaced Cueto as ambassador, writes to Larrañaga that Cuban refugees are making new plans for an expedition. Gabriel García y Tassara, ambassador

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

from 1857 to 1867, writes on November 30, 1858, that he thinks William Walker, now unable to go to Nicaragua, may instead lead an expedition against Cuba. Larrañaga is instructed to obtain all possible information concerning Walker and his associates; he is also asked to secure information about the Cuban Junta in New Orleans which allegedly is planning to launch an expedition in late December.

The secession of the Southern states and the

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

outbreak of the Civil War temporarily diverted American attention from Cuba and permitted Spain to relax her guard against filibustering. By 1866, however, Cuban rebels and their American supporters are again seeking to overthrow Spanish rule. On October 11, 1866, García y Tassara calls the attention of the consul in Charleston, Francisco Muñoz Ramón de Moncada, to an article in the New York Herald (Oct. 10) about a society organized by John C. Braine, called the "Knights

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

of Arabia." The purpose of the organization is said to be to capture and divide "a determined territory," probably Cuba. According to the article the society will launch an expedition of 20,000 men within a month from New York, New Orleans, and Mobile.

Little reference to Cuba is found in the papers of 1867-1868. But the correspondence of 1869 reveals Spain's growing fear over the fate of Cuba. On February 26, 1869, Moncada warns the

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Captain General, Domingo Dulce y Garay, that it would be well to send a cruiser to patrol the coasts of Florida and Georgia. On March 20, 1869, ambassador Mauricio López Roberts advises Moncada that the filibustering organizations have established headquarters in Charleston and other Southern cities; Moncada is ordered to enlist the aid of Federal officials in order to hinder the filibusterers.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Copies of several letters from Moncada to López Roberts contain information on filibustering expeditions and are of special interest because of their references to a number of former Confederates. On March 21, 1869, Moncada writes that a ship commanded by Frank Bonneau of Charleston - a former slave trader, captain of a blockade-runner, and associate of General Thomas Jordan - is to arrive in Savannah for the pur-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

pose of taking on arms and provisions for the Cuban insurgents. Moncada continues by stating that public opinion in the South is generally opposed to any aggression against Cuba. Southerners believe that such aggression is a radical movement on the part of the North designed to annex Cuba, abolish slavery, and extend to the Negroes of the island the same rights that they enjoy in the United States and that are used to

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

promote radical Reconstruction. Although many adventurous and unemployed Southerners might enlist in filibustering expeditions, the capital and arms for such expeditions are Northern. In another letter of March 21 Moncada informs López Roberts that the Henry Burden has returned from Cuba after disembarking on the Cuban coast the ex-Confederate General Thomas Jordan and about thirty more ex-Confederate officers, most of whom are artillerymen. On March 24 Moncada

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

writes the ambassador that the Henry Burden has arrived at the Bay of South Edisto; on the same day he writes to the customs officer in Charleston demanding that U. S. neutrality laws be enforced. In another letter to López Roberts on March 24, Moncada urges that private detectives be hired to obtain information concerning filibustering expeditions. On March 29, 1869, Mon-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

cada again assures the ambassador that sentiment in Charleston is opposed to filibustering. Two former captains of blockade-runners have offered their services to Spain. Moncada's protest of the Union bombardment of Charleston during the Civil War helped make public opinion pro-Spanish. Of the newspapers only the Daily News supports the insurgents. In

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

concluding his letter of March 29, Moncada lists a number of ships- several former blockade-runners - which have been acquired by the insurgents.

In a letter (March 29, 1869) to the Captain General of Cuba, Moncada insists that the South has little sympathy for the Cuban rebels. He urges the Captain General to employ on Spanish cruisers the captains of former blockade-runners. On June 12, 1869, Moncada informs López Roberts

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

of his belief that the Fanny is carrying goods to the insurgents, although its owner Ferguson [Thomas Barker Ferguson?], who during the Civil War established the Charleston defenses and several times ran the blockade, insists that she is going to Havana. Moncada writes on August 30, 1869, that 800 men are gathered in Atlanta, Georgia, under the command of T. G. [sic] "Tiger" Anderson (Gen. George Thomas "Tige" Anderson);

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

they will probably embark for Cuba from a Florida or a Georgia port.

Two letters from Moncada to López Roberts (Sept. 4 and Sept. 18, 1869) relate to offers by Jordan and Anderson - relayed through Major Edward Willis - to give up their filibustering activities, apparently in return for a bribe. On September 25, 1869, the Captain General of Cuba, Antonio Fernandez y Caballero de Rodas, boasts to Moncada that Spanish soldiers can deal

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

with Jordan and that pecuniary sacrifices are not necessary. Two days later López Roberts writes that Spain will not discuss the proposals of General Anderson.

In 1870 Jordan's expedition collapsed and the situation in Cuba appeared favorable to Spain, but by 1873 filibustering was again causing alarm. In letters of August and September, 1873, Ambassador José Polo de Bernabé urges Jaime

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Salvó, consular agent in Charleston, to devote all his energies to investigating and hindering the activities of the insurgents and filibusters. In letters of January 20, 1875, Ambassador Antonio Mantilla de los Rios and the consul in Baltimore warn consul Juan de Almiñana that the steamer Calvert, suspected of serving the insurgents, has left Baltimore for Charleston. On August 8, 1879, Carlos Pié, consul in New Orleans,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

informs the consul in Charleston, José Alcalá Galiano, that he has learned from secret agents that the insurgent leader Villegas is to lead an expedition to Cuba in the Nip King, which will take on a load of contraband and war material in Charleston. On November 7, 1883, Enrique Dupuy de Lôme, temporarily in charge of the Spanish embassy, warns Almiñana that the Cuban insurgents, despite an apparent lull in their activi-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

ties, have not given up their fight against Spain. Consular officials must exercise constant vigilance.

In letters of April 30, June 14, and June 15, 1895, to Miguel Rubio Arroniz, consul in Charleston, Dupuy de Lôme, now ambassador, urges energetic action to halt insurgent activity. The consul is instructed to present true accounts of Cuban affairs to the press; he is authorized to

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

give bribes to obtain information and to request the aid of Federal and state officials to prevent the sailing of filibustering expeditions. On September 20, 1895, Frederick Ancrum Lord, vice-consul in Wilmington, North Carolina, informs Arroniz that the steamer Conqueror has arrived from New London, Connecticut, loaded with rifles and cartridges. On September 23 Lord writes that he is certain the Commodore is

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

in the service of the insurgents; her crew are seeking to recruit volunteers, offering \$1000 immediate payment and \$100 per month.

Among the most interesting papers in the collection are those relating to the American Civil War. On November 1, 1860, García y Tassara informs Moncada that should political complications follow the presidential election, all Spaniards must observe strict neutrality. On December 24,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

1860, the ambassador instructs Moncada to cooperate with the other consuls in clearing ships from Charleston. In letters of January 6, 12, 1861, Moncada is warned that he can have no official correspondence with South Carolina authorities which might imply diplomatic recognition. Letters from García y Tassara to Moncada (April 20, May 2, 4, and 13, 1861) relate to Lincoln's proclamation of a blockade of Confederate ports.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Several papers concern the capture by Confederate privateers of American vessels carrying Spanish property. The ambassador writes Moncada on June 24, 1861, informing him that the privateer Savannah has captured the Joseph, laden with Cuban sugar belonging to Morales and Company of Cardenas. There are three copies of rulings (July 8, 1861) by Judge Andrew Gordon Magrath that the Joseph be sold at auction.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Letters of August 5, 1861, and November 1, 1861, refer to capture by the privateer Jeff Davis.

During November and December, 1861, there are a number of letters concerning the Spanish ship Nuestra Señora de Regla, seized at Port Royal by General Thomas West Sherman and charged with carrying not only Moncada's consular dispatches but also official Confederate correspondence addressed to the South's agents in Europe.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Correspondents in the case of the Nuestra Señora de Regla include William Henry Trescot (Nov. 5, 1861), James Heyward Trapier (Nov. 11, 1861), Arthur Middleton Manigault (Nov. 16, 1861), and William Henry Seward (Dec. 10, 1861).

On the night of January 30, 1863, the small Confederate fleet forced a temporary withdrawal of the Union vessels blockading Charleston harbor. Included in the collection is a copy of

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

the proclamation (Jan. 31, 1863) in which Beauregard and Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham announced the end of the blockade. In a letter of February 12, 1863, Thomas Jordan of Beauregard's staff offers to place a vessel at Moncada's disposal and thus allow him to see that the harbor is no longer effectively blockaded. On February 14, 1863, Jordan informs the consul that on the previous night three steamers entered the harbor

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

and one left without any interference.

Several papers relate to the efforts in the summer of 1863 by General Quincy Adams Gillmore to reduce the defenses of Charleston. From Jordan, Moncada receives a copy of Gillmore's ultimatum to Beauregard (Aug. 21, 1863) - either the Confederates evacuate Morris Island and Fort Sumter or Union guns will bombard Charleston. Jordan also sends a copy of Beauregard's reply to

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Gillmore (Aug. 22, 1863) - a blunt refusal to evacuate the fortifications and a bitter denunciation of the bombardment of Charleston during the previous night.

There are a number of papers related to Spain's naval war with Chile and Peru, 1865-1866. On November 11, 1865, García y Tassara urges Bartolomé Riols, consular agent in Charleston during Moncada's temporary absence, to see that

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston

no ships or munitions for Chile enter the harbor. On February 14, 1866, the ambassador informs Riols that the Meteor, which was to put to sea as a Chilean privateer, has been detained in New York by Federal authorities. Charleston, the ambassador continues, is a center for Chilean intrigues. On a letter of May 13, 1866, García y Tassara refers to the naval bombardment of Callao by Mendez Nuñez and urges Moncada, now

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

returned from Spain, to watch for Chilean and Peruvian agents. On September 16, 1866, Moncada is ordered to communicate immediately to Madrid any information concerning Chilean or Peruvian privateers.

Most of the papers in the collection are of a routine nature and concern shipping, health conditions, passports, government changes in Spain, and legal problems encountered by Spaniards in

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

South Carolina. Of considerable value are the numerous papers found throughout the collection relating to commerce between Charleston and the Spanish islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Also of interest are documents dated September 6, 1861, and January 30, January 31, and March 31, 1862, containing lists of ships entering and leaving Charleston harbor in violation of the Federal blockade. Following the Civil War, there

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

are a large number of letters addressed to the Charleston consulate from the vice-consul in Wilmington, North Carolina; these are related almost entirely to shipping at that port.

In addition to the loose manuscripts, there are in the collection forty-five volumes, a complete list of which is found in the bound volume file. Among the volumes are letter books, shipping and passport registers, log books, crew

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

lists, and an inventory of consular property. With the possible exception of some of the letter books, the shipping registers are the most interesting of the volumes. A series of registers covering the years 1850-1860 and 1871-1896 contains considerable information on the nature and value of cargoes entering and leaving Charleston and on the nationality, type, origin, and destination of vessels calling at the port.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Of the letter books (copiadores, copias, or correspondencia), most, including the two earliest (Copiador general, 1803-1805, and Correspondencia general, 1805-1809), relate almost entirely to commercial affairs - arrival and departure of Spanish ships, prices of goods, tariffs, legal problems of merchants and shippers, costs of ship repairs, and discipline of Spanish seamen. On the other hand, the letter books of

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

the Civil War period, prepared by the pro-Confederate consul Francisco Muñoz Ramón de Moncada, are composed largely of reports of conditions in wartime Charleston and of news reaching Charleston of political and military events within the Confederacy. Although these volumes are labeled "Savannah," almost all the letters are written from Charleston. The cause of this apparent discrepancy is explained by Moncada's transferral in

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

the late summer of 1860 from the vice-consulate
in Savannah to the consulate in Charleston.

With him to his new post, Moncada carried copies
of letters he had written since assuming the
Savannah vice-consulship in the previous March.

In the volume somewhat erroneously titled
Correspondencia con las Aduanas de Cuba y Puerto
Rico, there is a letter (July 27, 1861) to the
Spanish consul in New York reporting the Union

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

defeat at the First Battle of Manassas and praising the valor of the Confederates who are fighting in the sacred defense of their homes and their independence. On August 5, 1861, Moncada reports rumors of a Union defeat in Missouri; in another letter of the same day he describes his efforts to obtain the release of Spanish property seized by the privateer Jefferson Davis from the American ship John Welch. On August 8, 1861,

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South Carolina. Charleston.

Moncada informs the consul in Liverpool of the Confederate Congress's decision to abide by the declaration of the Congress of Paris (1856) abolishing privateering.

In the volume entitled Correspondencia oficial con la embajada en Washington (1861), Moncada reports on October 12, 1861, that the Confederate steamer Theodora, previously known as the Gordon, has run the blockade and is carrying the

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South Carolina. Charleston.

Confederate commissioners John Slidell and James M. Mason toward Havana. On the same day he informs García y Tassara of the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Florida (Oct. 9). In a long letter of December 28, 1861, he refutes the charges made against him in the case of Nuestra Señora de Regla. Moncada gives a further vindication of his conduct in a letter of January 20, 1862 (Correspondencia oficial con

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South Carolina. Charleston.

la embajada en Washington, 1862-1863). In a very interesting letter of November 7, 1862, found in Correspondencia oficial (1862-1863), Moncada informs the ambassador that he has learned from the English consul in Charleston that the Confederate Government has discovered French intrigues urging the state of Texas to declare itself independent and offering to the Texans aid and protection. The councillor of the French

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

consulate in Richmond and the French consular agent in Galveston have been expelled from the Confederacy. From William Henry Trescot, Moncada has learned that similar intrigues occurred during the Buchanan administration.

There are several interesting letters in the volume entitled Correspondencia oficial con la Primera Secretaria de Estado, 1861 (Jan.-Sept.). On January 1, 1861, Moncada informs the Ministry

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

of Foreign Affairs that anarchy reigns in Washington where General Winfield Scott is the actual ruler. Charleston is filled with troops; lights have been removed from the harbor. On March 8, 1861, Moncada writes that the French consul has received secret orders to legalize the documents of all ships under any flag, including Confederate, going to France. Moncada believes that France will recognize the new nation as

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

soon as the Confederate commissioners reach Europe. On April 12 Moncada refutes the rumor that a Northern fleet is going to Santo Domingo to halt the Spanish advance there. The annexation of Santo Domingo by Spain is being applauded by the Charleston press. On April 13 Moncada gives a good description of the attack on Fort Sumter. On June 24 and July 27 he speaks of the spirit of hatred and vengeance felt by Charles-

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South Carolina. Charleston.

tonians for the North. Letters of August 8 and August 16 refer to the Confederate decision to abide in part by the declaration of the Congress of Paris (1856) regarding privateering.

In a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated August 17, 1861, Moncada describes a Confederate victory at Lovettsville, Virginia, on August 13-14, and mentions rumors of a Confederate victory in Missouri in which the Union Gen-

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South Carolina. Charleston.

eral Nathaniel Lyon was killed (Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10). On August 31, 1861, Moncada describes the Union attack and capture of Fort Hatteras, North Carolina. On September 10 he remarks on the ineffectiveness of the Charleston blockade.

In the volume Correspondencia oficial con la Primera Secretaria de Estado, 1861 (Sept.-Dec.), there is a letter of September 29, 1861, in which Moncada urges Spain to adopt a "noble,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

frank, and decided course" in regard to the American question and thus regain political influence in the Western hemisphere. On the same day he sends the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a list of ships running the blockade around North and South Carolina and Georgia ports and declares that the blockade is totally ineffective. A letter of October 25 describes the Confederate victory at Ball's Bluff. In a long letter

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

of October 28, 1861, Moncada reveals his sympathies for the Confederate cause; the Southern armies, maintains the consul, are composed of citizens fighting in just defense of their homes and independence, while the Northern forces are composed of foreigners and hirelings. In a letter of November 11 he informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union capture of Hilton Head and Edding Island and then discusses the

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

flight of Charleston citizens, the strengthening of the city's defenses, and the fear of a slave uprising.

Moncada's communications with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are continued in Correspondencia oficial con la Primera Secretaria de Estado (1862). On March 5, 1862, the consul describes the strengthening of the Charleston defenses. On May 7 he writes that the Confederate steamer

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

Nashville has run the blockade at Beaufort, North Carolina, bringing from Liverpool supplies and munitions worth 2,000,000 pesos. On the same day he writes that he has refused to permit Southern-owned ships to be placed under Spanish registry. On May 9 he writes that he has joined the British and French consuls in protesting the Confederate requirement that all men between the ages of 18-45, regardless of nationality, must

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

bear arms. The Federal capture of New Bern, North Carolina, is described in a letter of March 23. In a letter of June 12, Moncada describes the Federal bombardment and landings on James Island; he has learned that Charleston, now nearly deserted except for Negroes and poor Irishmen, will not be evacuated or surrendered. A letter of June 25, 1862, gives a good account of the Union attack and repulse at James Island (June

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South Carolina. Charleston.

16). On July 13 Moncada sends a list of steamers which have recently run the Charleston blockade; on July 14 he briefly describes the Seven Days' Battles (June 26-July 1, 1862). On November 26, 1862, Moncada tells of the convening of the South Carolina legislature, the opposition by the governor of Georgia to the Confederate conscription law, and the support of the law by the governor of Florida.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consulate.
South Carolina. Charleston.

The letter books contain copies of very few letters written after 1862. There is, however, one letter of considerable interest found in Correspondencia oficial con el Gobernador Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, 1861-1863 (p. 23). On August 22, 1863, Moncada writes to the Union general Quincy Adams Gillmore protesting Gillmore's threat to bombard Charleston unless Fort Sumter and Morris Island are surrendered by Beau-

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South Carolina. Charleston.

regard within four hours.

The letter books of the post-Civil War period are devoted almost entirely to routine commercial matters and, surprisingly, contain virtually no references to the Cuban question.

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Papers, 1835 (1835-1897) 1935

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(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
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Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice-Consulate. Georgia.. Savannah. Papers, 1835 (1835-1897) 1935. Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

This collection consists almost entirely of communications directed to the Spanish vice-consulate in Savannah, Georgia, by the Madrid Government, by the Spanish ministers, consuls, and vice-consuls in the United States, and by governing officials in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

It has been impossible to determine exactly when various individuals assumed the post of vice-consul of Spain in Savannah. Therefore,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 2
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

the autograph cards read simply: "To the Vice-
Consul of Spain in Savannah, Georgia." Among
the vice-consuls and their approximate dates
were: Dimas Ponce, 1836-1842; R. H. Douglass
Sorrell, 1842 -1848 (From 1842 to 1844 Sorrell
acted as chargé in the absence of Ponce); John
G. Doon, 1848-1853; Manuel Leiva y Daroca,
1853-1855; Francisco Muñoz Ramón de Moncada,
1855-1860; Federico Shuster, 1861; José Muñoz
Pascual, 1861-1865; Luís Casaval, 1865-1868;
Carlos Heinsuis, 1868

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 3
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

(chargé); Manuel de Rovira y Albert, 1868-1871;
Ramón Salas, 1872-1878; Juan de Almiñana, 1878-
1879; Julian Alfredo Principe, 1879; Manuel
William Mury, 1880; Daniel de la Predraja, 1881-
1883; José Roiz de Fuentes, 1883-1887; Narciso
Perez-Petinto, 1887-1896; Rafael Lopez de Lago,
1896-1898; William Alfred Merchant, 1898-..

The central theme of the collection is Spain's
constant concern over Cuba and her increasing
fears that American or Cuban expeditions, oper-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 4
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

ating from the United States, would wrest the island from the Spanish crown. Numerous communications in the 1830's instruct the vice-consul to prevent the departure for Cuba of any individual without a valid passport. It is not, however, until the late 1840's that Spanish officials begin to show great concern over the Cuban revolutionary tendencies. On January 27, 1849, the Spanish ambassador, Angel Calderon de la Barca, instructs the vice-consul to warn

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 5
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

travellers that anyone carrying prohibited newspapers into Cuba would be severely punished. On August 14, 1849, he speaks gratefully of President Zachary Taylor's proclamation prohibiting the fitting out within the United States of expeditions against Cuba. The ambassador writes on September 13, 1849, that all consuls and vice-consuls should immediately inform the Captain General of Cuba about any hostile actions being prepared against Spanish territory. In

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 6
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

a note attached to a letter of January 11, 1850, Calderon de la Barca states that he has learned that in Savannah there are a number of persons who pretend to be going to Colombia or California but in reality are planning a new expedition against Cuba; the vice-consul is ordered to keep the Captain General fully informed. On September 4, 1850, the Spanish legation in Washington sends to the vice-consul a circular letter issued by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 7
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

ordering all marshals, district attorneys, and port collectors to enforce America's neutrality laws. Calderon de la Barca writes on September 13, 1850, that he has learned that a new expedition against Cuba is being organized in Charleston and Mobile. In a letter of April 20, 1851, José Gutierrez de la Concha, Governor of Cuba, writes that he expects another invasion by "pirates" but that there is no cause for alarm.

Calderon de la Barca was recalled to Spain

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 8
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

in August, 1853; José María Magallon temporarily assumed control of the legation as chargé d'affaires. On September 7, 1853, Magallon instructed the vice-consul in Savannah to write not only the legation and the Captain General of Cuba, concerning conspiracies against Spanish rule, but also to communicate directly with the Madrid Government and the Minister Plenipotentiary in London. Magallon reports on March 22, 1854 that the queen, Isabel II, has decided to

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 9
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

grant amnesty to all Cubans who have participated in rebellions or invasions; the vice-consul is authorized to grant passports to Cuba to all who promise to live peacefully.

During his short term as Governor of Cuba (Dec. 3, 1853-Sept. 21, 1854), Lt Gen. Juan de la Pezuela, Marqués de la Pezuela, manifested considerable concern over conspiracies seeking to free Cuba from Spanish rule. In letters of June 20, 1854, and July 7, 1854, Pezuela writes

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 10
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

that he has received reports that "la Estrella Solitaria," a conspiratorial group, has been holding meetings in Savannah. In letters of July 20, 1854, and August 21, 1854, he laments that, despite a recent Presidential message, the people of Savannah view with complete indifference the plans for invading Cuba. On August 6, 1854, Pezuela thanks the vice-consul for informing him of the departure for Savannah of Quitman, apparently John Anthony Quitman,

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 11
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

Mississippi governor and congressman who was indicted for violation of American neutrality laws.

An interesting letter dated May 26, 1854, from A. M. Segovia, Spanish consul in New Orleans, reports that forces are massing in that city for an invasion of Cuba. Segovia suggests that the consulates in New Orleans and Savannah correspond regularly and that in order to prevent interception of messages, writing should

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 12
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

be in code and telegrams should be sent not to the consulates but to trustworthy persons in the city. In a letter of June 6, 1854, Segovia states that the filibusters in New Orleans are reserved and cautious; he expresses the opinion that differences exist between the American and Cuban elements.

Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary to President Pierce on May 30, 1854. In a letter of

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 13
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

the same date he points out that his biggest problem is Cuba and that his chief task is to influence public opinion in the United States. On June 20, 1854, Cueto thanks the vice-consul for sending information concerning the activities of "la Estrella Solitaria" in Savannah. On July 8, 1854, he acknowledges receipt of a report that Savannah is quiet and that Macías and Fernandez, two revolutionaries, have left. In a twelve-page letter of July 21 Cueto in-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 14
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

structs the vice-consul to continue investigating the steamer Gordon if he thinks it has been purchased by conspirators; he is instructed to enlist the support of local, state, and federal authorities in carrying out the investigation. In a letter of July 28, 1854, the ambassador acknowledges receipt of a report that Quitman has turned over the filibustering business to an unknown American and to Macías, who is thought to be in New Orleans. On August 24, 1854, he

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 15
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

expresses happiness on learning of the discouragement among the rebels.

Throughout the early part of 1855 the communications addressed to the Savannah vice-consulate by Cueto and Concha, now serving his second term as Governor of Cuba, are filled with references to filibustering expeditions against the island. On February 4, in a private letter to the vice-consul, Cueto writes that the conspirators, led by Quitman, plan to embark from

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 16
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

New York, Savannah, and Charleston in four steamers and four sailing ships and to pick up arms farther south. On February 10 Concha gives additional information. The expedition, consisting of 3,000 men, had long been planned but had been postponed, awaiting the outcome of the Soulé question. Quitman is the leader of the expedition and of the Cuban Junta. The invaders possess four steamers, including the Black Warrior, and six sailing ships and plan

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 17
Consulate. Georgia, Savannah.

to embark as passengers from New York, Charleston, Savannah, and Galveston. Already the financial obligations of the conspirators are enormous. To frustrate the expedition would be a great triumph; Concha feels himself prepared. On March 2 he writes that news from New York indicates that the filibusters have suffered grave disappointments. The Massachusetts has been placed under embargo. The United States, however, has left for Mobile carrying Cuban

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 18
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

immigrants. A letter of June 9, 1855, from Cueto indicates that perhaps Spanish fears are exaggerated; recent trials in New York and Philadelphia, reports the ambassador, show that the Kinney expedition was not directed against Cuba but against Central America. However, fear of invasion remained, and on November 30, 1859, Ambassador Gabriel García y Tassara writes that he is afraid that William Walker, unable to go to Nicaragua, might try to lead an expedition against Cuba in December.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 19
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

Not until after the American Civil War do the papers contain any further informative references to Cuba. On October 11, 1866, García y Tassara speaks of an article in the New York Herald concerning the "Knights of Arabia," a group allegedly numbering 20,000 which was planning to seize and divide Spanish territory. On November 7, 1866, García y Tassara writes that he has reason to believe that a conspiracy against Cuba is being organized in New York and

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 20
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

other Northern ports; he does not know the relationship of this conspiracy with those in the South.

Mauricio López Roberts is named ambassador to Washington in March, 1869. On March 20 he reports to the Savannah vice-consulate that the American government has promised to order its officials to protect American neutrality. In this letter and one of March 27 he urges constant vigilance against filibusters.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 21
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

In the papers of the 1870's little mention is made of Cuba; however, throughout the 1880's the Cuban problem claimed the attention of Spain's representatives in the United States. On November 7, 1883, Enrique Dupuy de Lôme writes from Washington that Cuban insurgents have not abandoned hope and that their present goal is to provoke Spanish repression and thus win American sympathies. On May 2, 1884, Ambassador Juan Valera expresses regret that the

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 22
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

legation lacks the necessary funds to hire full-time detectives to investigate the anti-Spanish activities within the United States. Unfortunately, he continues, the ordinary spies generally serve only to invent news and create alarm. On November 8, 1884, Valera gives permission to the vice-consul to hire a detective to keep watch on the Cuban Moinelo, who allegedly was planning an expedition. In a letter of April 27, 1886, newly appointed ambassador Muruaga

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 23
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

criticized a recent speech by "el senador Frey"
[Senator William Pierce Frye] in which this
Republican leader called on the Latin American
states to forget their ties with Spain and to
recognize the leadership of the United States.
On September 29, 1895, Pedro Solis, consul in
Tampa, reports that he has received information
that Cuban revolutionists have stored large
quantities of arms and munitions on Hutchinson's
Island near the city of Jacksonville.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 24
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

A large number of letters relating to Cuba deal with routine questions, customs duties shipping regulations, and the issuing of passports and health certificates to all U. S. residents wishing to travel to Cuba.

The collection contains a number of references to political developments within Spain. In addition to routine announcements of frequent cabinet changes, there are several communications referring to the outstanding poli-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice-
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

tical events of Spain's troubled nineteenth century. A letter (November 30, 1836) from Pablo Chacon, consul general in Philadelphia, announces that the Queen Regent (Maria Cristina de Borbón) has sworn allegiance to the liberal Constitution of 1812. Subsequent letters from Chacon (January 6, April 22, and September 12, 1837) deal with the requirements that all Spanish subjects take an oath to support the constitution and the monarchy. In a letter of

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 25
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

October 18, 1841, Antonio Gonzalez y Gonzalez, Spanish premier, orders the vice-consul to inform all shippers that the coast of Cantabria is under blockade. On October 6, 1868, Facundo Goñi, ambassador in Washington (1867-1869), speaks of the revolution raging in Spain and calls on Spaniards abroad to uphold "españolismo." In a letter of January 2, 1871, López Roberts forwards information he has received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs des-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 26
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

cribing the enthusiastic reception accorded King Amadeo by the Madrid Populace.

Several interesting items relate to Spain's little-known naval war with Chile and Peru in 1865-1866. On November 11, 1865, Garcia y Tassara speaks of the "recent news from Chile" and urges the vice-consul to observe carefully in order to learn if arms and ships are being gathered in the United States by Chilean agents. The ambassador writes on February 4, 1866, that

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 27
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

U. S. authorities have seized the Chilean privateer Meteor in New York. On February 28 he expresses the belief that perhaps a Chilean vessel has entered the Savannah harbor. On May 13, 1866, he urges continued vigilance against Chilean and Peruvian agents and speaks of "what has just happened in the Pacific"- obviously a reference to the bold but reckless naval bombardment of Callao by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez on May 2, 1866. On July 10, 1866, Garcia y Tassara reports that a new in-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 28
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

urrection in Cuba is possibly being aided by
Chilean agents.

Among other letters of some interest are
several relating to the American Civil War. On
January 4, 1861, Garcia y Tassara writes that
in the event that Georgia secedes from the U-
nion, the vice-consul is to warn all Spaniards
that those who become involved in the internal
affairs of the United States can expect no help
from Spanish consulates or from the legation.

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 29
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

Four other letters from Garcia y Tassara (April 21, May 2, May 4, and May 13, 1861) relate to the Union blockade of Confederate ports.

Prominent Spanish correspondents not previously mentioned include Lorenzo Arrazola, Eusebio de Calonge, Emilio Castelar, Alfonso de Escalante, Francisco Lersundi, Joaquin Mangano y Manzano, Cristino Martos, Manuel Pando Fernández de Pineda (Marqués de Miraflores), José Polo de Bernabé, Joaquin de Roncali (Marqués de Roncali), Francisco Serrano (Duque de la Torre),

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 30
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

Manuel Silvela, Juan Valera Alcalá Galiano, and Joaquin Francisco Pacheco. There are also letters (1872) by U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, George Sewall Boutwell; a copy of a letter (June 13, 1849) by William Morris Meredith; and printed copies of proclamations by Zachary Taylor (Aug. 11, 1849), Daniel Webster (Sept. 3, 1850), and Chester A. Arthur (Feb. 14, 1884).

There are in the collection four volumes:
Registro del vice-consulado en Savannah de en-

Spain. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice- 31
Consulate. Georgia. Savannah.

trada y salida de buques y de pasaportes durante
los años 1850 á 1860; Cuaderno de registros,
vice-consulado de Espana en Savannah, 1865-1874;
Cuentas de gastos extraordinarios, n. d.; and
Correspondencia con la Dirección General de
Aduanos, 1860.

Spainhourd, Robert

Recon

Papers, 1862

Rowan County, N. C. [?]

Section A

14 items

6-28-61

Spainhourd, Robert. Papers. Rowan County,
N. C. [?]

This collection consists of letters to Phoebe Spainhourd from her husband Robert during his service in the C. S. A. Army. Spainhourd wrote generally of camp life and the movements of his unidentified regiment.

S Treasure Room

Spalding, Mrs. Charles

M-3677

Recon c

Recipe Book. 1871.

Sapelo Island, Georgia.

88 pp.

Boards.
Mutilated

20 x 17 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Spalding, Lyman Greenleafe

NUCMC

Done

Papers, 1835-1889

Portsmouth, Rockingham Co., N. H.

6 - B

237 items

5-1-72

Spalding, Lyman Greenleaf. Papers. Portsmouth, Rockingham Co., N. H.

Lyman Greenleaf Spalding was born Jan. 1, 1845, the son of Susan Parker (Parrott) and Lyman D. Spalding, a prominent businessman of Portsmouth, N. H. His uncle was Enoch Greenleaf Parrott, rear admiral of the U. S. Navy. The collection consists of letters written by Lyman G. Spalding to his brothers, sisters, and parents throughout the twenty years he spent in the navy.

The^m correspondence starts in Oct., 1861, when Spalding began his naval life as a clerk to his uncle aboard the U. S. S. Augusta. For nearly a year he saw active duty in the Civil War, participating in the Battle of Port Royal, S. C., the capture of several vessels which tried to run the Union blockade, and the blockade of Charleston, S. C. An ardent Unionist at the beginning of the conflict, his feelings changed markedly as the destructive war continued. In Oct., 1862, he entered the U. S.

Spalding, Lyman Greenleafe

3

Naval Academy, then in Newport, R. I. The letters over the following four years give a detailed, if repetitive, description of the life of a naval student. Graduating in the summer of 1866, he failed to receive his commission because of a chronic ear ailment. For the next four years, there are relatively few letters, since Spalding spent most of his time in Portsmouth and Boston. He worked as an engineer in 1870 for a railroad construction company, and he was reinstated in the navy in

Spalding, Lyman Greenleafe

4

1871. Spalding joined the Asiatic Squadron for a three-year cruise in 1872, and the letters of this period are very interesting. He gives detailed descriptions of ports of call in China, Japan, Egypt, Aden, Zanzibar, Singapore, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. He comments on the people, scenery, customs, and politics of all these places. Plagued by a severe case of rheumatism, Spalding spent several months in the naval hospital in Yokohama, Japan, and was eventually sent home in 1875 to recuperate.

Spalding, Lyman Greenleafe

5

From then onward the letters become less frequent. He apparently took part in a coastal survey around New Orleans, and went on another long cruise to the Orient in the late 1870's. He was killed in an accident while assisting in an experiment with torpedoes, Aug. 9, 1881.

The correspondence is predominantly descriptive in nature, telling about sights, activities, and interests of Spalding. A great music lover, he often wrote about the operas or musicales he attended or the singing groups he

Spalding, Lyman Greenleaf

6

participated in. He occasionally mentions politics, foreign affairs, and society in general.

The remainder of the collection consists of a few financial papers, an account of Spalding's death, and a picture of him taken in 1876.

The Manuscript Department also has a collection of papers for Spalding's uncle, Admiral Enoch Greenleaf Parrott.

Spalding, Matthias.

Papers, 1801-1802.

New Hampshire.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

14 items
and 1 vol.

4-8-60

Spalding, Matthias. Papers, 1801-1802.
New Hampshire. 14 items. and 1 volume. Sketch.

This collection consists primarily of the letters and lecture notes of Matthias Spalding of Amherst, New Hampshire, who was in London several months during the years 1801-1802.

Spalding was very active in vaccination and served more than once as president of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

The first item in the collection is a letter written by Edward Augustus Holyoke on April 21, 1801, requesting Spalding to procure some drugs for him. In October, 1801, Dr. Benjamin Water-

Spalding, Matthias.

2

house writes a letter to Spalding, a former student of his, in which he says that more can be learned in one week in London than in America during twenty. He also notes that there is as much to learn from great men as from books. He comments on the methods of inoculation that are being used by William Aspinwall(1743-1823), and urges Spalding to send him more vaccine at any and every opportunity. In a second letter (April 15, 1802) from Waterhouse, he comments on the inoculation of some Indian warriors in Washington D. C.; on Aspinwall and his hospital; on politi-

Spalding, Matthias.

3

cal affairs; and on a measles epidemic. He mentions that he is sending a dissertation on Natural History which is to be included in a volume then at press.

In an undated letter written just prior to Spalding's return to America, Edward Jenner apologizes for not having the parcel of vaccine matter ready for Dr. Waterhouse earlier and tells of his incessant interruptions and harassing kind of life.

There are a series of notes on lectures which were delivered at St. Thomas' Hospital and Guy's

Spalding, Matthias.

4

Hospital by William Babington (1756-1833); Henry Cline (1750-1827); Astley Paston Cooper (1768-1841); John Haighton (1755-1823); and one Mr. Fox. They are concerned with anatomy, physiology, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, chemistry, pharmacology, and pathology.

The commonplace book, May 15, 1801-September 26, 1802, is composed mainly of a journal which Spalding kept during his stay in London. In addition to mentioning several famous English physicians, Spalding comments on his visits to various London hospitals and churches, to the

Spalding, Matthias.

5

Royal Academy of Arts, the Tower of London, the House of Commons, Drewry Lane Theater, the monastery at Lullworth, Oxford and Cambridge universities, and other scenic places in London and its environs. The book also contains a record of his private expenses in London, expenses for his lectures at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals, and other memoranda.

The other items in the collection are a copy of a photograph of Spalding with facsimile signature; a picture of the Spalding house [?], and a printed advertisement concerned with boat

Spalding, Matthias.

6

trips on the Grand Junction Canal between London
and Uxbridge.

Spalding, Samuel P.

Recon

Papers, 1828

Springfield, Washington Co., Ky.

Section A

1 vol.

12-7-61

Spalding, Samuel P. Papers, 1828. Springfield,
Washington Co., Ky.

On Aug. 1, 1828, Samuel P. Spalding delivered a panegyric on Andrew Jackson and his candidacy for President in that year. Spalding's criticism of Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams is caustic, while he described Jackson as the saviour of his country. Adams and Clay were charged with personal corruption and political chicanery. Jackson was viewed as a leader whose personal integrity and military experience qualified him for the task of restoring

Spalding, Samuel P.

2

America's greatness.

The address was delivered at St. Mary's Seminary, a Catholic school for girls in Springfield. A note intended for insertion in the speech indicates that Spalding's audience would probably have been an appreciative one.

Recon

C

Spalding, Thomas

Papers, 1772-1844

Sapelo Island, McIntosh Co., Ga.

Section A 4-10-52

7 items

1 item added 9-11-56

GUIDE

Spalding, Thomas. Papers, 1772-1844.

Sapelo Island, Ga. 8 items. Sketch

Thomas Spalding (1774-1851), in whose honor Spalding Co. was named, was born at Frederica, St. Simon's Island, Glynn Co., Ga. on Mar. 26, 1774. He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Gibbons of Savannah, but his large estate required so much of his personal attention that he abandoned the law. He was a state legislator and representative to the Ninth Congress. He visited Europe with his family and spent two years in London. At the close of the War of 1812 he was sent to Ber-

Spalding, Thomas.

2

muda to negotiate relative to slaves and other property taken from the South by the British troops. In 1826 he was appointed commissioner on the part of the state to settle the boundary line between Ga. and Fla. In 1850, although in ill health, he attended the convention in Mill-edgeville to consider the compromise measures which had been introduced in Congress. He died on Jan. 4, 1851.

All of the materials in this collection are photographs of originals. They include the marriage settlement drawn up in 1772 between

Spalding, Thomas

3

James Spalding, merchant of Frederica, St. Simon I., Ga., and Margery McIntosh; sheets showing Thomas Spalding's account with Edward Swarbreck in 1804; copy of the pamphlet by Spalding entitled Observations on the Method of Planting and Cultivating the Sugar-Cane in Georgia and South-Carolina, Together with the Process of Boiling and Granulating; . . .; letters written by Spalding in 1816 and 1844 describing the construction of tabby buildings -- the one written in 1844^{also} stating that Gen. Oglethorpe had all of the buildings at his settle-

Spalding, Thomas

4

ment on St. Simon Island built of tabby; and a letter that may have been written for Spaulding in 1848 in which are mentioned people who came and may have come over with Oglethorpe, in which a description of the latter's farm near Frederica, Ga. is given, and in which it is said that Lady Huntingdon would have continued her support of the Bethesda Orphanage had not the Ga. legislature taken from her agent the control of her bequest.

An item added 9-11-56 contains land survey data on Spalding holdings by Jas. J. Garrison,

Spalding, Thomas

5

July 20, 1843. The holdings in St. Mary's Parish, Ga., go back to surveys in 1774 and 1799. From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Spalding Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Spanish-American War

Scrapbook, 1898
Scituate, Massachusetts

Recataloged as:

Anonymous

Scrapbook, 1898
Worcester, Worcester Co., Massachusetts

Spanish Documents

(Uncataloged)

II - B

Spaulding, Asa Timothy

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Spaulding, Asa Timothy, 1902-.

Papers, 1930-1983, bulk 1960-1979. -- Addition,
ca. 36,500 items. (ca. 61.5 linear ft.)
Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: 56-C, D, & E

RESTRICTED

Black businessman and civic leader. Married to Elna Bridgeforth. Resided in Durham, N.C. most of his life. -- Personal and business correspondence, printed material, financial and legal papers, clippings, photographs, audio-visual material, writings, speeches,

Spaulding, Asa Timothy, 1902-. (card 2)
Papers, 1930-1983, bulk 1960-1979.

and other papers relating to Spaulding's many business, religious, civic, educational, and political interests including North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Mechanics and Farmers Bank. Also, material relating to his diplomatic trips abroad at the request of the U.S. government, letters, and certificates of achievement honoring Spaulding's accomplishments and Mrs. Spaulding's personal and professional papers,

Spaulding, Asa Timothy, 1902-. (card 3)
Papers, 1930-1983, bulk 1960-1979.

including those from her tenure as Durham County
Commissioner (ca. 1980-1984).

Gift, 1984.

Accessioned 12-16-86

Recon ^C

Spaulding, Henry S. [?]

Papers, 1862-1864

Ohio

Section A

2 items

4-1-58

GUIDE

Spaulding, Henry S. [?]; Papers, 1862-1864
Ohio. 2 items. Sketch

An excellent letter from Henry S. Spaulding of the 42nd Illinois Volunteers at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., comments in April, 1862, on the war in the West. A soldier in General John Pope's command, he believes the most admirable generalship shown in the war was that of Pope and Commander Foote at New Madrid and Island Ten. Referring to the return of Union wounded from Pittsburg Landing, he reviewed Federal hospitals, those in St. Louis in particular. He commented on U. S. Grant as a

general and on the characters of Generals Wm. T. Sherman and Stephen Augustus Hurlbut. The surprise and the battle at Pittsburg Landing are analyzed. He mentions General Henry Halleck's departure from command at Washington, D. C.

On. Sept. 10, 1864, "Jas.," a ministerial student with conscientious scruples about fighting, writes to Mrs. Spaulding[?], from Rock Island Barracks, where he has spent the summer vacation working with "rebel" prisoners.

Spaulding, Ira

Done

Papers, 1862-1863

Niagara Falls, Niagara Co., N.Y.

Section A

7 items

10-28-64

Spaulding, Ira. Papers, 1862-1862. Niagara Falls, Niagara Co., N.Y.

Here are four letters of Ira Spaulding (d. 1875) to a home-town friend, John Dunklee (proprietor of the Clifton Hotel at Niagara Falls, N.Y.), and a typed copy of one letter sent to Mrs. Dunklee. The other two items are the official countersigns for April 3 and 20, 1863, as ordered by Generals Joseph Hooker and Henry W. Benham of the Army of the Potomac near Falmouth, Va.

Spaulding was a captain in the Fiftieth Reg-

Spaulding, Ira

2

iment of Engineers, having enlisted for three years at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Aug. 5, 1861. He was then 43 years of age. His promotions were: major, October, 1862; lieutenant colonel, June, 1863; and brig. gen. by brevet, April 9, 1865.

Spaulding's letters show him as a hard-working, conscientious, and capable officer, undertaking duties of considerable importance to Union troop movements during the Eastern campaigns of 1862-1863. His main responsibility

Spaulding, Ira

3

is to supervise the building, dismantling, and moving of pontoon bridges, beginning with McClellan's Peninsular Campaign (March-July, 1862). During this time Spaulding's bridges across the Chickahominy River and later White Oak Swamp Creek are the crossing points of most of the Federal forces. Spaulding was flattered by the compliment that during the White Oak Swamp affair his bridges "had been the salvation of the army." He gives an interesting account of this battle, remarking on the "splendid

Spaulding, Ira

4

courage of the rebels...in the face of a most murderous fire...I don't know but I cheered them at each charge...." In spite of his admiration for the fighting qualities of the Confederate soldier, Spaulding leaves no doubt as to his political sympathies.

Spaulding's letters reflect a great deal of optimism and enthusiasm, the "utmost confidence" in the generalship of the Army (Aug. 16, 1862), and a good-natured acceptance of the hardships accompanying night marches, surprise orders,

Spaulding, Ira

5

camp life, etc. His only "gripes" are against army sulters with their poor-quality whiskey, (at three dollars a quart).

After the Peninsular Campaign, the 50th Engineers continue to build bridges, with Spaulding otherwise drilling and instructing his men, or inspecting fortifications. Bridges are built across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers through 1863. His last letter ends with an optimistic faith in the ultimate success of the Union Army.

MSS.

x

Specht, Friedrich.
Letters, 1850-1883.
12 items.

German living in Donegal and
Laughlinton, Pa.

Correspondence chiefly from Friedrich
Specht to various family members.
Topics concern family matters and
health. There is a large gap from
1860-1865, but one letter hopes that
"the rebels will soon be beaten."
Another letter from Henry Quanz in
Winchester Va. to a Pastor Quanz
relates to a family inheritance, and
contains a detailed enumeration of
Lutheran synods and congregations in
the United States.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

NcD 06 JUN 95 32604589 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Specht, Friedrich.

Letters, ...

* pj

pj

(Card 2)

1. Quanz family. 2. Domestic relations--Pennsylvania--History--19th century. 3. German Americans--History--Sources. 4. German Americans--Correspondence. 5. Lutheran Church--United States--History--19th century. 6. Winchester (Va.)--History. 7. Westmoreland County (Pa.). 8. Donegal (Pa.). 9. Laughlinton (Pa.).

NcD

06 JUN 95

32604589

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Speck, Jonathan S.

Ledger, 1850-1866.

1 v.

Ledger of business in Rushville,
Rockingham County, Va.

Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

1. Business records--Rockingham
County (Va.). 2. Virginia--Economic
conditions. 3. Rushville (Va.). 4.
Genre: Ledgers.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935253

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Speed, Joseph Anderson.

Papers, 1917-1978.

77 items.

Resident of Durham, N.C. who served
in World War I.

Chiefly genealogical records and
photographs of Dr. Joseph Speed and his
wife, Sarah Hunt Gorman Speed.

Includes World War I service records
for Joseph Speed, and his World War II
selective service certificates.

Photographs of Speed taken during World
War I show him in uniform and later in
civilian dress. There are also

photographs of Sarah Hunt Gorman Speed
from childhood to adulthood, and

include photo s of her wedding to
Joseph Speed. Her father, Thomas

Gorman, was a business associate of

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935280 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Speed, Joseph Anderson.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Julian S. Carr of Durham, N.C.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Speed, Sarah Hunt Gorman. 2.
Speed family--Genealogy. 3. World War,
1914-1918--Documents, etc., sources.
4. World War, 1939-1945--Documents,
etc., sources. 5. Durham (N.C.). 6.
Genre: Photographs.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935280

NDHYme

Speer, Thomas

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RECORDS.

Speer, William S.

See Robbins, Jeffrey H.

Spence, Hersey Everett

See Duke University Archives

Spence [?], Ike

Recon

0

Letters. 1865 - 1868

Madison County, Georgia

Section A 4 pieces.

JUN 16 1941

SPENCE,[?] Ike. Letters 1865-1868. Madison
County Georgia. 4 pieces Sketch.

These four letters written by "Ike" to his uncle Joel, are filled with neighborhood gossip. There is some mention of desertion during the preceding year. There is frequent comment on crops. "Ike" appears as a jovial young man inclined to make the best of everything. He had a reasonably good education and probably taught school for a while shortly after the War. The letters are unusually interesting for their type.

Spencer, Charles A.

Papers, 1850.

Canastota, Madison Co., New York.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Spencer, Charles A. Papers, 1850. Canastota,
New York. 1 item. Sketch.

Charles A. Spencer (1813-1881), microscopist,
writes from Canastota, N. Y., a center of the
manufacture of optical and astronomical instru-
ments, to a client. He describes the manufac-
ture of microscopes in the mid-nineteenth cen-
tury and quotes prices on various objectives.

Recon 6

Spencer, Cornelia Philipps

Papers, 1888-1889

Chapel Hill, ^{Orange Co.} N. C.

Section A

6 items

JUL 29 '50

GUIDE

Spencer, Cornelia Philipps. Papers, 1888-1889.
Chapel Hill, N. C. 6 items. Sketch.

Two A. L. S.'s from Cornelia P. Spencer to R. B. Creecy and typed copies of those letters. In one of them she tells Creecy of the tragedy in the life of Prof. John De Berniere Hooper; and in the other she speaks very highly of a sister-in-law, criticizes the publishers of her First Steps in North Carolina History for the liberties that they took with her manuscript, and admits knowing very little about the physical and social characteristics of N. C.

Recon

C

Spencer, Frank E.

Papers, 1862-1864

Naugatuck, New Haven co., Conn.

Section A

13 items

JUN 11 '51

GUIDE

Spencer, Frank E. Papers, 1862-1864. Naugatuck, Conn. 13 items. Sketch.

Letters to Frank E. Spencer from his soldier friends. One of them was among the troops who occupied New Orleans in 1862. He describes the reaction of many of the people there to the raising of the Stars and Stripes. Another, John R. Platt was fighting in the Atlanta Campaign of 1864. Lt. O. Howard of the 9th N. Y. Vol. Artillery wrote from Fort Reno, D. C. in Sept., 1864. He, like the other soldiers, mentions food and living conditions, expresses his opinion on the presidential election of

Spencer, Frank E.

2

1864, and gives the prices of a lieutenant's clothing. In Oct., 1864, J. E. Dean of the 9th N. Y. Regt. notified Spencer of Howard's death.

Spencer, George Eliphaz

Recon

Papers, 1872

Decatur, Morgan Co., Ala.

Section A

1 item

12-5-60

Spencer, George Eliphaz. Papers. Decatur,
Morgan Co., Ala.

George Eliphaz Spencer (1836-1893) was born in Champion, N. Y., but moved to Iowa after completing his education. He practiced law there until he entered the U. S. Army during the Civil War. He achieved the rank of brigadier general when he resigned in 1865. After practicing law in Decatur, Ala., he served in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from Alabama from 1868 to 1879 and then retired to a ranch

Spencer, George Eliphaz

2

in Nevada. He died in Washington, D. C.

On January 27, 1872, W. W. D. Turner wrote to Spencer to urge the removal of a Republican district attorney in Alabama who was charged with malpractice. The attorney being criticized was J. P. Southworth who received more favorable comments in a letter in the George Maxwell Robeson Papers in this department. On January 30, Spencer sent the letter to Attorney General George Henry Williams for "favorable action." See his note to Williams on the last page of the letter.

Spencer, George John, Second Earl
of Spencer

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RECORDS.

Recon

Spencer, George Trevor

Papers, 1854

Edgemoor, Derbyshire, England

~~XVIII-E~~

1 item

4-16-68

6th 10:B

Spencer, George Trevor, Papers. Edgemoor,
Derbyshire, England.

George Trevor Spencer (1799-1866) was consecrated Bishop of Madras in 1837 where he remained until he returned to England as an invalid in 1849. His wife was Harriet Theodora Hobhouse, sister of John Cam Hobhouse.

A six-page letter of May 4, 1854, from Lord Stanley (later 15th Earl of Derby) included comment about: Harriette Macdougall; the Crimean War and the British government; Lord Dalhousie; Lord Ribblesdale; relations with

Spencer, George Trevor, Papers.

2

the U.S.; Jamaican politics; Lord Raglan; the Earl of Derby; and Aubrey George Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Spencer, either Harriet Spencer, the wife of George Trevor Spencer, or Eliza Spencer, the wife of Aubrey George Spencer.

Done C

Spencer, George W.

Papers, 1785 (1870-1885) 1898

Chesterfield Co., S. C.

Cab. 98

97 items

JUN 9 '81

GUIDE

Spencer, George W. Papers, 1785 (1870-1885)
1898. Chesterfield Co., S. C. 97 items.
Sketch.

Letters and business papers of Geo. W. Spencer, a cotton planter of Chesterfield Co., S. C. and of the Meggs family of Anson Co., N. C. The papers are, for the most part, invoices for cotton shipped to Charleston in the 1870's and '80's, bills, receipts from general merchandizing stores, tax receipts, and contracts with freedmen. There is also information in this collection on Reconstruction politics, Interstate Conven- tion of Farmers held

Spencer, George W.

2

in Atlanta in July, 1887, cotton prices, S. C. militia, and fighting below Richmond in Aug., 1864 in which Negro troops were involved.

There is a diary (1870-71), which reveals the daily life of Spencer, especially the time he spent hunting. Among the correspondents are: John J. Hemphill, Dr. James H. Powe, and Benjamin H. Rutledge. There is a commission signed by Wm. Moultrie, Gov. of S. C., in 1785 to Calvin Spencer, a member of the governor's council.

Spencer, Herbert

Recon

Papers, 1862

London, England

~~XVIII-E~~

1 item

2-2-68

6th 10: B

Spencer, Herbert. Papers, 1862. London, Eng.

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), British philosopher, acknowledged on Feb. 25, 1862, the receipt of a brochure on psychology and explained why he must defer reading it and other works on the subject.

Spencer, Olivia E.

Done

C

Papers, 1840-1933

Buckingham Co., Va.

17 - E

175 items

10-2-59

Spencer, Olivia E. Papers, 1840-1933. Buckingham Co., Va. 175 items. Sketch.

The writers of the letters of this small collection are primarily members of a large family group, living in relatively close proximity to each other in the state of Va.

In the early letters, coming in the middle years of the 1850's, we learn of the unsuccessful wooing of James D. Still for the hand of Miss Olivia Patterson. She herself writes very few of the letters but receives them from all directions, even some, near the end of the century addressed as "dearest Grandma." In a

Spencer, Olivia E.

2

letter of July 7, 1861, we learn that she is married to ~~Luther~~ ^{Samuel} M. Spencer. This letter is written by her brother George B. Patterson; and for the next four years the focus of interest centers on his reports coming from the various camps and battlefields in his career as a soldier in the 21st Regiment of Virginia Infantry. His brother William Henry Patterson also sends occasional letters to his sister Olivia. But he, for most of the War, is in the same company with his brother.

In the experiences of George B., we have

Spencer, Olivia E.

3

a typical case of the inexperienced rural Virginia boy as he leaves his home for the first time. While still in a training camp (July 29, 1861) just north of Norfolk, he shows restlessness and youthful eagerness to get started. Later in Sept., he learns of nearby skirmishes and the death of a boy from his neighborhood while carrying the standard of his company, with a decided sobering effect on George. But soon (Dec. 28, 1861) he reports from Winchester his first impressions of the grand panoramic landscape of the Shenandoah Valley, genuinely

Spencer, Olivia E.

4

and idyllically proud that he is a Virginian. About a year later (Sept. 29, 1862) from Camp Bunker Hill he gives details of a fierce but victorious battle and is very grateful that both he and his brother escaped uninjured. During the year 1863 and the early months of 1864 he reports relatively little of dangerous participation in serious engagements in Northern Virginia, although (Feb. 4, 1864) he asks his mother to send him some greenback money so he can at least buy stamps to send her a letter.

However, in the closing months of 1864

Spencer, Olivia E.

5

things take on a more serious turn for him. On Dec. 16 he reports having arrived in camp near Petersburg; and he says he doesn't "like it here at all." Evidently his entire brigade, if not the entire division, had been sent there in support of General Lee in his last stand against the encroachments of Grant's forces. On Mar. 16, 1865 he reports that they are near enough in their breastworks to talk to the Yankees. But about two weeks later, from his camp entrenchment, he reports that he has just gone through the fiercest encounter of his

Spencer, Olivia E.

6

entire career. He had received orders to launch a charge at daybreak. Calling on his company to drive the Yankees from the soil of Virginia, he had them fire 44 times before he gave the call for them to retreat at eight o'clock. The Confederate casualties were numerous, but they held their ground and he himself escaped uninjured.

While reading all these letters, especially those by the Patterson boys, from the very beginning to the last charge at Petersburg, one is aware, not only of their conviction

Spencer, Olivia E.

7

of the righteousness of their cause, but also of the unshaken belief in their ultimate victory. Even less than a month before Lee's surrender at Appomattox, upon arriving at Petersburg, George Patterson seems to fear they might have another bad season in the damp atmosphere of the "crater," caused previously by the Federals, before final victory would come.

Although numerous letters in this collection extend for more than a generation beyond the period of the Civil War, they come from

Spencer, Olivia E.

8

a widely scattered relationship, and contain little more than things of purely personal or local interest. One might find some additional genealogical information in a few letters ranging in time from 1902-1911. Among the names of correspondents, besides those mentioned above, the following might be added: John H. Spencer, Samuel M. Spencer, Fannie M. Spencer, John Gibbons, J. B. Camden, and M. S. Camden.

Spencer, W. H.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MICROFILM.

MANUSCRIPTS

Spencer, William

Papers, 1789-1790

Williamsburg, James City Co., Virginia

1 reel

12-4-67

Negative

Original manuscript in the Virginia Historical
Society, Richmond, Virginia

Date of order: 11-20-67 Date received: 12-4-67

Fund: 04 (Farris). Price: \$11.00

Spencer, William. Papers, 1789-1790.

Williamsburg, James City Co., Virginia

William Spencer was a Methodist minister. The minutes of the church placed him in the Williamsburg and Surry circuits in 1789 and 1790 respectively. The microfilm contains his diary for parts of 1789 and 1790.

MSS.

x

Spencer-Stanhope family.

Papers, 1670-1838.

22 items.

Author and topographer.

Letters to and from Stanhope, Spencer, and Spencer-Stanhope family members. In 13 letters to Alexandre Francois Barbie du Bocage between 1815 and 1829, John Spencer-Stanhope wrote of his travels in Greece and Turkey and told of Grecian ruins and antiquities. Frequently he made mention of current political events. In 1832, an unidentified correspondent wrote of Louis-Philippe's lack of popularity and his fear of assassination attempts. Collection also contains a clipping about Mary Winifred (Pulleine) Spencer-Stanhope's concern with

NcD

15 NOV 91

24785370

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x Spencer-Stanhope family.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
women's voting rights; and a legal
document granting John Stanhope power
of attorney.

1. Barbie du Bocage, Alexandre
Francois, 1797-1834. 2. Spencer-
Stanhope, John, 1787-1873. 3. Louis
Phillippe, King of the French, 1773-
1850. 4. Classical geography. 5.
Classical antiquities--History--19th
century. 6. Greece--Description and
travel. 7. Turkey--Description and
travel.

NcD

15 NOV 91

24785370

NDHYme

Spengler, Joseph John, 1902-

Papers, ca. 1931- ca. 1980. -- ca. 21,575 items.
Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: 62, B-C

Professor of economics at Duke (1934-1979). --
Chiefly correspondence, printed material, critiques
of publications, bibliographies, class notes, and
other papers, relating to his career, publications,
and affiliation with different economics associations.
Also manuscripts of some of his works and information

Spengler, Joseph John, 1902-.
Papers, ca. 1931 - ca. 1980.

(card 2)

concerning Duke's administrative policies and staff.
Gift, 1985.

Accessioned 1-9-87

Spengler, Joseph John, 1902-

Papers, 1930s-1990s. Addition, 27,000 items (36
lin. ft.)

Economist; Duke University faculty member --
Contains personal and family papers of Joseph and
Dorothy Spengler as well as his papers as a economist.

Gift: 10/20/93

Accessioned: 10/30/93

Acc. No.: 93-294

Spengler, Joseph S.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Recon C

Sperow, William

Papers, 1857-1887

Falling Waters, Berkeley County, W. Va.

17-F

67 items &
1 vol.

6-12-59

(See also bound vol. cards)

Sperow, William. Papers, 1857-1887, Falling Waters, Berkeley County, . Va. 67 items & 1 vol. Sketch.

William Sperow was a farmer at Falling Waters, W. Va., on the Potomac River. These are the papers of William and his son, William O. B. Sperow.

Wm. Sperow was persecuted by both sides during the Civil War for having voted for Secession, but was a good Union man.

The collection consists of letters, legal papers, and many bills and receipts. In a

Sperow, William

2

letter of Aug. 1861, Sperow states the circumstances under which he was tried as a spy and the threats against him; a letter of John E. Sperow in 1869 concerns some family trouble; a letter of Jan. 7, 1875 shows that Sperow was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 44; Wm. Sperow's will, May, 1880; and an undated letter to the Berkeley Union by William Sperow, states why he voted for Secession but was for the Union, and describes the way he was treated and his imprisonment by both sides. Several letters are addressed to William O. B. Sperow, as a

Sperow, William
captain.

3

The names of Benjamin F., John E., and Rebecca Sperow also appear in the collection.

The volume is a daybook, 1857-1885. Scattered through the volume are parts of William Sperow's war diary. Pages 32-50 have scattered entries about his treatment and imprisonment by both sides.

F- 6087 6

Sperow, William

Daybook, 1857-1885

Falling Waters, Berkeley Co., W. Va.

280 pp. Leather 42 1-4 x 28 cm.

10-6-58

GUIDE

Done C

Sperry, J.L.

Papers, 1864-1866

New Haven, New Haven Co., Conn.

Section A 4-10-52 14 items

GUIDE

Sperry, J.L. Papers, 1864-1866.
New Haven, Conn. 14 items. Sketch

These are letters from J.L. Sperry of New Haven, Conn. to his sister, Mrs. Royal O. Nettleton of that town. During the Civil War he served with the 1st Regt. of Conn. Cavalry, and his letters during that period were written in Md. and Va. If he found camp life hard and food scarce and unpalatable, he does not mention it. He comments on the battle of Winchester, in which he was engaged. In 1866 he was with the 3rd U.S. Cavalry at Little Rock, Ark.

Done

Spicer, William Arnold

Papers, 1865-1885

Providence, Rhode Island

Section A

3 vols.

10-30-74

Spicer, William Arnold. Papers. Providence,
Rhode Island

William Arnold Spicer (1845-1913) from Providence, Rhode Island, as a young man, was one of the spectators at the ceremonial reraising of the United States flag over Fort Sumter on April 14, 1865. Spicer made the trip from New York to Charleston as a member of the Plymouth Church Excursion. Most of the people on the excursion were members of the congregation of Henry Ward Beecher, who was to be the principal speaker at the ceremonies at Sumter. Events from the trip

Spicer, William Arnold

2

and Spicer's stay in Charleston were recorded in a two-volume diary kept especially for this excursion, and twenty years later this diary was the basis for The Flag Replaced on Sumter, a paper presented before the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society by Spicer in 1884 and then published by the Providence Press Company in 1885. Spicer also published two other works -- Fort Sumter Memorial: The Fall of Fort Sumter and History of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Rhode Island Volunteers.

Spicer, William Arnold

3

The collection consists of the two-volume diary which Spicer kept on his trip to Charleston and the monograph The Flag Replaced on Sumter, which is based on the diary. The diary contains entries from April 10 to April 20, 1865. The events recorded therein are in chronological order from Spicer's arrival in New York from Providence to board the steamer Oceanus for the trip to Charleston to his arrival back in New York from Charleston. However, the dates of entry are not all in chronological order. Also, the date of entry under which an event is

Spicer, William Arnold

4

recorded is almost always two or three days after the event, possibly indicating that Spicer was so busy on this journey that he did not have time to sit down and write every evening about what happened that day. Indeed, most of the events are recorded under dates after April 16, when the homeward voyage had begun and time was more available.

While Spicer was in New York waiting to board ship for the southward voyage, the news of Lee's surrender was received, and the diary contains a description of the city's reaction to this

Spicer, William Arnold

5

news as well as his own. In Charleston, Spicer saw Fort Sumter, much of the city, and a little of the country around it. The diary contains descriptions of Charleston harbor and the various fortifications around it and the widespread devastation suffered by the city during the siege that had just recently ended. Spicer also has a description of the ceremonies at Fort Sumter on April 14, and the reaction of the Union forces stationed around the harbor to the sight of the United States flag again flying over the fort. Spicer remained in Charleston

one more day, during which he spent most of his time souvenir hunting amid the shattered buildings of the downtown area. Also, he saw a mass meeting of the Negroes of the city being addressed by Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Wilson, and other prominent Northern abolitionists, and the diary has a description of this event. Also in the diary are several encounters that Spicer personally had with the Negroes of Charleston. On the voyage back to New York, the Oceanus stopped at Fortress Monroe, where the passengers learned of the assassination of Lincoln. Spicer records

Spicer, William Arnold

7

the reactions of his fellow passengers to this news, along with a description of the fortress in mourning.

The Flag Replaced on Sumter is based primarily on the diary and so has all of the information given above. However, there are some additions to the diary account. At the beginning of the monograph, Spicer gives the historical background of the outbreak of war, the fall of Fort Sumter to the Confederate forces in 1861, and its recapture by Union troops in February, 1865.

Spicer, William Arnold

8

The recapture of the fort resulted in the order from President Lincoln for the ceremonial re-raising of the flag on the fourth anniversary of its fall. Another place where Spicer has added material beyond what is in the diary is at the ceremony itself. This new material is probably based on the program of the ceremony, as he states in the diary that he was bringing a program home so that he did not have to record the ceremony in detail. At the conclusion of the work, Spicer again leaves the diary to look at

America in 1884 to see what has been done for the Negro since the war and to offer his advice on the problem. In appendices at the end of the monograph are a copy of the words and music to the song "Victory at Last," sung at the Sumter ceremonies, and excerpts from the Charleston Mercury of the dates one month, one week, and one day before the fall of the city to Union troops, showing the desperate condition of the city.

Spielvogel, Carl

See

Barbarlee Diamonstein/Carl Spielvogel Video
History Archive

Recon

Spiller, Robert Ernest (1896-)

Papers, 1929-1982

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

SEE SHELF LIST

3 items

9 items 2-13-87

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

5-19-82

2-13-87

Spiller, Robert Ernest. Papers. Philadelphia,
Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Robert E. Spiller, educator and literary historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1896. His father who was studying at the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania was William G. Spiller and his mother was Helen Constance (Newbold) Spiller. Naturally Robert, like his father, attended the University of Pennsylvania receiving his B.A. degree in 1917. He briefly taught school in Baltimore, Maryland, before enlisting in the University of Pennsyl-

Spiller, Robert Ernest

2

vania Base Hospital #20. He spent a year in Southern France "pounding a typewriter in the Headquarters office." Returning from service he became a Harrison Fellow at Penn and received his M.A. degree in 1921. During the year 1920-1921 he was an Instructor at the University. He continued to study and in 1924 was awarded his Ph.D. He began his college teaching career at Swarthmore College in 1921 and continued there until 1945 when he became Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania replacing Professor Arthur Hobson Quinn

who was retiring. Spiller had studied under Quinn as a graduate student.

At Swarthmore Spiller had very little opportunity to teach American subjects, however, he was one of those who helped to form the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association and was a member of the Publication Committee which pursued the negotiations that established the American Literature journal as the official publication of the Group in 1928. He served for many years on the Advisory and Editorial Boards.

On the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania Spiller found himself becoming involved more and more in studies of American Civilization. He became convinced "that the culture of which [he] was a part must be drawn into a fuller realization that it too has a unique identity. In this way [his] professional life became focused first on the study of American literature and then on the larger configuration of American civilization and culture." As a result of these convictions Spiller was instrumental in founding a national association for

Spiller, Robert Ernest

5

American Studies which has since expanded into many regional associations as well as into an international one. During 1951-1970, Spiller was chairman of the editorial board of the American Quarterly, the publication of the American Studies Association.

Early in his tenure at Penn Spiller became involved in exchange programs under the Rockefeller, Fulbright, and Smith-Mundt programs. He worked diligently to get qualified Europeans to this country to study American literature.

From 1966 to 1970 he was a member of the Fellowship Committee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and was instrumental in building a two-way relationship with Sweden and Norway.

In the 1930's when the American Literature Group decided to publish a new literary history of America, Spiller was chosen as chairman of the committee to compile one. By 1940 the Group, however, was no longer willing to support the project. Spiller, Henry Seidel Canby, Willard Thorp, and Thomas Johnson, nevertheless, were determined to finish the work. Supported

Spiller, Robert Ernest

7

by George Brett of Macmillan, they completed the three volume Literary History of the United States in 1948. It has since become a must in the study of American literature.

With the exception of the Literary History of the United States, a couple of shorter volumes, and much editing, most of Spiller's literary work has taken the form of essays, addresses, and reviews.

Two years before his retirement and since Spiller has gathered the addresses, reviews,

and essays which he had written and published into a series of four collections, some of them merely reprinted with commentary, some new essays of summary of one or another aspect of his past thoughts and actions. The Third Dimension (1965) contains the essays written between 1929 and 1963. There is a basic statement on philosophy and method and those essays which led up to the new literary history. The second collection, The Oblique Light (1968), is concerned with revisionist studies of the accepted images of major writers. Milestones in American

Literary History (1977) is a collection of reviews written during his career and an essay on how the Literary History of the United States had evolved. Late Harvest (1981), the last in the series, is a gathering of essays and addresses on aspects of Spiller's involvement in the renaissance of American Studies from 1920 to 1979. They deal with his movement beyond his focus on American literary history.

The Spiller papers include two letters of 1982 and a copy of an address made to the

Spiller, Robert Ernest

10

Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia in 1980 in which he relates how he became a student of and leader in the teaching of American literature and civilization.

MSS.

Sec. A

Spinks, Enoch.

**Papers, 1803-1891 (bulk 1840-1883).
49 items.**

Randolph Co., N.C. resident.

**Collection contains Spinks' family
correspondence and papers, including a
deed signed by James Iredell and a
letter from Trinity College, 1874.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

- 1. Randolph County (N.C.)--History.**
- 2. Genre: Deed.**

NcD

30 JAN 98

38293527

NDHYme

Tr. Room

Recon

3680
SS-46

C

Spinks, John

Arithmetic Ms. and Copy-book. 1832.

n.p.

38 pp.

Mutilated

34 x 21 cm.

11/5/33

Spivy, Daniel (?)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Spooner Family.

Papers, 1861-1925, n.d.

7 items.

Consists of a genealogy, volumes, obituaries, correspondence, and a record of students who attended Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., between 1875 and 1880. The genealogy as well as the obituaries pertain to the Spooner family. Both volumes, an autograph album and a diary belonged to John Winthrop Spooner. The autograph album contains the names of Spooner's classmates at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N.H. during 1861-1863, and the diary documents Spooner's work in the U.S. Christian Commission, a volunteer organization dedicated to aiding Union soldiers.

NcD 29 JUL 93 28534432 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Spooner Family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

In this diary, Spooner describes the hard conditions of military camp life, and his task of establishing schools in the 36th Virginia Infantry Regiment and in an unidentified unit of sharpshooters near Jones Landing on the James River in Virginia. Throughout the diary, Spooner comments on teaching Afro-American soldiers to read. Among other topics, Spooner comments upon seeing a group of Union prisoners exchanged by the Confederacy, and he states that the soldiers were in poor condition and disagrees with the public sentiment that the Union should not retaliate against the South for the poor treatment of prisoners. While

NcD

29 JUL 93

28534432

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Spooner Family.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

the diary is not dated by year, it was kept during 1864 and 1865 since the autograph book indicates that Spooner was at Phillips Exeter Academy prior to 1864.

NcD

29 JUL 93

28534432

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Spooner Family.
Papers, ...**

(Card 4)

1. Genealogy--Massachusetts. 2. United States. Army--Civil War, 1861-1865--Military life. 3. United States --History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Public opinion. 4. United States Christian Commission. 5. Phillips Exeter Academy. 6. United States. Army--Afro-American troops--Education. 7. United States. Army. Virginia Infantry Regiment, 36th (1863-1866). 8. Derby Academy (Hingham, Mass.). 9. Genre: Diaries. I. Spooner, John Winthrop.

NcD

29 JUL 93

28534432

NDHYme

Spotswood, Alexander

Recon 6

Papers, 1732-1840

Germananna, Spotsylvania co., Va.

Section A

9-21-51 2 items

GUIDE

Spotswood, Alexander. Papers, 1732-1840.
Germanna, Spotsylvania co., Va. 2 items.
Sketch.

The papers of Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740) lieut.-governor of Va., consist of a letter from him to Charles Carrol about an indentured wheelwright, Edmund Vade, whom Carrol was hiring from him and a copy of Spotswood's will. In his letter Spotswood mentions other artisans among his indentured servants, and also writes about a debt owed by a man who had gone under the names of Hector and Alexander McQueen.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Spotswood, William Francisco

Papers, 1654-1962

Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Virginia

4 Reels

Negative

Copy of 18 volumes and many loose clippings
mainly relating to Petersburg, in this collec-
tion in the Manuscript Department.

12-10-81

MSS.

x

Spotswood, William Francisco.

Papers, 1654-1962.

1149 items.

Druggist and leading citizen of
Petersburg, Va.

Chiefly genealogical materials,
scrapbooks of clippings, and
correspondence, relating to the
Spotswood family of Va. and the history
of Petersburg, Va. Other genealogical
materials relate to the Dunlop and
Maitland families and other important
Va. families. W. F. Spotswood was a
descendant of the Revolutionary War
hero Peter Francisco; consequently a
number of clippings concern his life.
A genealogical chart of the
Spotswood family emphasizes the
descendants of General Alexander

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935269 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Spotswood, William Francisco.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Spotswood, governor of Va., who married
Elizabeth Washington.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Francisco, Peter, 1760-1831. 2.
- Spotswood, Alexander, 1676-1740. 3.
- Dunlop family--Genealogy. 4. Spotswood
family--Genealogy. 5. Maitland family
--Genealogy. 6. Genealogy--Virginia.
7. Petersburg (Va.)--History. 8.
- Virginia--Social life and customs. 9.
- Virginia--Biography.

Done

C

Spragins, Melchizedek

Letters. 1790-1863.

Halifax County, Virginia

1 box. cab. 55

210 pieces

SPRAGINS, Melchizedek

Letters 1790-1863. Halifax county, Va.
Sketch

This collection contains the correspondence of the Spragins family of Halifax county, Va. It opens with the letters of Thomas L., a student at the University of North Carolina. The young student wrote of his studies, his impressions of the people he met, and of student life in 1809. He remained there for only one year. On the outbreak of the War of 1812,

SPRAGINS, Melchizedek

Sketch (2)

Thomas joined the army and for a time at least served as assistant quarter master at Richmond. He was at Washington a short time after the city was burned by the British, and while his description is brief it gives an excellent idea of the damage done and the reaction of the soldiers.

4 There are a few letters of Melchizedek Jr. who was in the House of Delegates in 1825. These are not numerous

SPRAGINS; Melchizedek.

Sketch.

(3)

enough or full enough to contain a great deal of information. However, they do show that he was a man of local prominence.

Rebecca Spragins married Elisha Barksdale. There are some letters from this branch of the family. One of the daughters attended Salem Academy while R.W. DeSchweinitz was principal.

The most valuable portions of the collection are those dealing with the University of N.C. and the War of 1812.

See also: Peter Barksdale Mss. and Rebecca
(Barksdale) Wimbish Mss. (see next card)

Spragins, Melchizedek.

Sketch.

(4)

Nineteen pieces added to this set May 4, 1942, do not materially change the nature of the set as it was originally summarized.

F:6491, L:6492, 6493, M:6495
MSS.

x

Spragins, Robert Stith.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

estate of James Clemens.

Partially processed collection.

Cataloged from Guide and accession
record.

*pj

1. Tibbets and Thompson. 2. Clemens,
James. 3. Business records--Alabama.
4. Merchants--Correspondence. 5.
Estates--Alabama. 6. Alabama--Economic
conditions. 7. Alabama--Commerce. 8.
Southern States--Commerce. 9. Genre:
Letterpress books. 10. Genre:
Daybooks. 11. Genre: Account books.

NcD

26 SEP 95

33203512

NDHYme

L-6484 C

Spragins, Robert Stith

Ledger, 1851-1877

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

84 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

11-4-60

L - 6485

Spragins, Robert Stith

Daybook, 1852-1876

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

196 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

11-4-60

L- 6486

Spragins, Robert Stith

Ledger, 1855-1858

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

260 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

11-4-60

F- 6487

Spragins, Robert Stith

Account Book, 1856-1874

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

380 pp.

Boards

16 x 39 cm.

11-4-60

L-6488

Spragins, Robert Stith

Account Book, 1855-1869

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

248 pp.

Boards

19 x 31 cm.

11-4-60

F-6489

Spragins, Robert Stith

Account Book, 1858-1875

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

124 pp.

Boards

16 x 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

11-4-60

L - 6490

Spragins, Robert Stith

Ledger, 1865-1874

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

167 pp.

Boards

19 x 31 cm.

11-4-60

F- 6491

Spragins, Robert Stith

Ledger, 1860-1874

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

358 pp. Calf and Boards 17 x 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

11-4-60

L. 6492

Spragins, Robert Stith

Account Book, 1868-1873

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

100 pp.

Boards

19 x 30 cm.

11-4-60

L- 6493

Spragins, Robert Stith

Ledger, 1870-1874

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

125 pp.

Boards

19 x 31 cm.

11-4-60

Spragins, Robert Stith

L- 6494

Ledger, 1872-1875

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

92 pp.

Boards

19 x 30 cm.

11-4-60

M-6495

Spragins, Robert Stith

Letterpress Book, 1866, May 14-1875, Mar. 4

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

698 pp.

Boards

22 x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

11-4-60

MSS.

S:3681

Spragins, Stith B.

Notebook, 1814.

1 v.

Nottoway Co., Va. resident.

**Collection consists of a commonplace
book (88p.) containing copied passages
on education.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Education--History. 2. Genre:
Notebook. 3. Genre: Commonplace book.**

NcD

30 JAN 98

38293515

NDHYme

Spragins, Stith B.

5-3681

~~PS-11~~

Recon

Notes on Education, 1814

Nottoway County, Virginia

88 pp.

Boards

16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

10-24-34

Sprague, John Titcomb

Recon

Papers, 1863

New York, N. Y.

Section A

1 item

11-4-68

Sprague, John Titcomb. Papers. New York, N. Y.

John Titcomb Sprague (1810-1878) pursued a military career in Florida and Texas during the Seminole and Mexican wars. In 1862, he became associated with the New York State Militia and served as adjutant general of the state. He retired from the U. S. Army in 1870 after having been military governor of Florida in 1865 and 1866.

On Aug. 11, 1863, General William Henry French wrote to Sprague to recommend the promo-

Sprague, John Titcomb

2

tion of a New York cavalryman.

Recon

0

Sprague, William,

Papers, 1863.

Providence, R.I..

Section A

2 items.

FEB 7 '51

GUIDE

Sprague, William. Papers, 1863. Providence,
R.I. 2 items. Sketch.

Commission appointing a colonel signed by William Sprague, (1830-1915), gov. of Rhode Island. There is also an order from William E Hamlin, provost marshal, to John B Barber regarding failure to report for military duty.

MSS.

x

Sprague, William Buel, 1795-1876.

Papers, 1830-1843.

2 items.

**Clergyman and autograph collector
from Albany, N.Y.**

**Social note by Sprague, and a letter
(1830) from Ambrose Spencer, U.S.**

**Representative from N.Y., concerning
the Cherokee Indian problem, an issue
then before the Congress.**

**Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from Guide and accession
record.**

***pj**

MSS.

x

**Sprague, William Buel, 1795-1876.
Papers, ...**

(Card 2)

- 1. Spencer, Ambrose, 1765-1848. 2. Cherokee Indians--Government relations.**
- 3. Cherokee Indians--History--19th century. 4. New York (State)--Politics and government--1775-1865. 5. Albany (N.Y.).**

NcD

26 SEP 95

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NDHYme

Guide
Add

6

Sprague, William Buel

Papers, 1843

Albany, N. Y.

Section A

1 item

3-16-57

GUIDE

Sprague, William Buel

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Sprague, William Buel. Papers, 1843. Albany,
N. Y. 1 item. Sketch

William Buel Sprague (1795-1876), clergyman and autograph collector, writes a social note to friends.

Recon

6484-6495

Spragins, Robert Stith

Papers, 1851-1877

Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala.

11-4-60

12 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Spranger, John Alfred

Papers, 1950s. Addition, 4 items (.1 lin. ft.)

Classicist - Notes and prayers.

Transfer: 10/27/93

Accessioned: 4/5/94

Acc. No.: 94-027

Spranger, John Alfred

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Spriggs, Edmund Ivens, Sir, 1871-1949.

Papers, 1831-1919.

108 items.

Noted English physician.

Varied correspondence, notes, engravings, original watercolors, and one photograph, relating to Somerset, England, particularly Glastonbury and environs. Correspondents include: Henry Craik, Bristol philanthropist; W. H. P. Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somerset; and various other Somerset residents. Topics are varied, and include legal and business matters and social life. One group of 23 letters were written by John Whitehead, cheese-monger near Glastonbury, and his customers in London, Bristol, Reading, and other cities; these

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935275 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Spriggs, Edmund Ivens, Sir, 1871-1949.

Papers, ... (Card 2)

letters detail business activities, prices, and contain comments on the quality of the cheeses. Another group of letters relates to estate matters in Cheddar (Somerset), and Aston Somerville (Gloucestershire). Large photograph of abbey barn (Glastonbury) was taken in early twentieth century.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

MSS.

x

Spriggs, Edmund Ivens, Sir, 1871-1949.

Papers, ... (Card 3)

1. Whitehead, John. 2. Craik, Henry.
3. Langton, W.H.P. Gore. 4.
- Merchants--England--Correspondence. 5.
- Cheese--England--Glastonbury. 6.
- Estates--England--Somerset. 7.
- Estates--England--Gloucestershire. 8.
- London (England)--Commerce. 9.
- Glastonbury (Abbey). 10. Glastonbury (England).
11. Cheddar (England)--History. 12. Aston Somerville (England)--History.
13. Somerset (England)--History. 14.
- Gloucestershire (England)--History.
15. England--Social life and customs.
16. Genre: Watercolors. 17. Genre: Line engraving.
18. Genre: Mezzotint. 19. Genre: Photographs.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935275

NDHYme

Film

Manuscripts

Spring, Gardiner

Papers, 1806-1865

Dealer: Yale Univ. Library
New Haven, Conn.

Date of order: 10-1-56

Price: \$2.05

Film

Manuscripts

Spring, Gardiner

Papers. 1809-1861

Original in: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date ordered: 8-22-56

Price: \$5.00

MSS.

x

Spring-Rice, Cecil, Sir, 1859-1918.

Letters, 1914-1918.

11 items.

British ambassador to the United States.

To various persons. In letters to author, lawyer, and congressman James Montgomery Beck, Spring-Rice mentioned Beck's publications and advised him against speaking on war topics in England.

1. Beck, James M. (James Montgomery), 1861-1936. 2. Diplomats--Great Britain. 3. World War, 1914-1918--Diplomatic history.

NcD

14 NOV 91

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NDHYme

Spring-Rice, Thomas, First Baron Monteagle
of Brandon

Papers, 1831-1842

London, England

~~XVIII-E~~

4 items

6-18-68

6th 10: B

Spring-Rice, Thomas, First Baron Monteagle

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Spring-Rice, Thomas, First Baron Monteagle,
Papers, London, England

Thomas Spring-Rice, First Baron Monteagle (1790-1866) was M.P. for Limerick, 1820-1832, and for Cambridge, 1832-1839. He served as secretary to the Treasury, 1830-1834, and as Chaneellor of the Exchequer, 1835-1839.

The letter of Oct. 18, 1831, is an order to Messrs. Durand & Co., wine and brandy merchants.

Lord Monteagle's son, Aubrey Richard Spring-Rice, a clergyman, considered service in Jamaica. On September 5, 1842, Sir James

Spring-Rice, Thomas, First Baron Monteagle 2

Stephen, Under Secretary for the Colonies, elaborated upon the disadvantages that he and other clerics of the Church of England would meet in Jamaica. The Methodists, Baptists, and Moravians possessed advantages for work there.

On Feb. 15, 1837, Spring-Rice gave his opinion on the ballot as a means of protecting freedom of elections.

On Dec. 27, 1842, Monteagle commended the addressee for his review of the parliamentary proceedings on the Corn Laws and hoped that he would produce one on currency and banking.

MSS.

x

Spruill, W. A.

Papers, 1837-1881 and n.d.

35 items.

Farmer in Scuppernon, Washington
County, N.C.

Receipts, shipping records, land
deeds, estate property lists,
arithmetic and penmanship copybook,
commonplace books, and a few letters,
relating to W. A. Spruill and his
family. One receipt (1861) notes
contributions of pork Spruill made to
the families of Civil War volunteers.
Property lists are for the estate of
Isaac [B.?] Bateman, and include lists
of household goods. Shipping receipts
indicate that Spruill cultivated
and sold cotton and corn.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935276 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Spruill, W. A.

Papers, ...
from accession record.

(Card 2)

*pj

1. Bateman, Isaac [B.?]. 2. Farmers
--North Carolina. 3. Cotton growing--
North Carolina. 4. Decedents' estates
--North Carolina--Washington County.
5. Scuppernong (N.C.). 6. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1965.
7. Washington County (N.C.)--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865. 8. North
Carolina--Social life and customs. 9.
Genre: Estate inventories--North
Carolina. 10. Genre: Copybooks. 11.
Genre: Commonplace books.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935276

NDHYme

Recon

SPRUIILL, W.D.

Letters. 1874-1885

FRANKLIN Co.

Franklinton,[^]North Carolina

Section A

76 pieces

DEC 10 1937

Spruill, W.D. Letters. 1874-1885

Franklinton, N.C. Sketch. 76 pieces

W.D. Spruill was the local representative of a number of insurance companies, including the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Richmond Fire Association of Virginia, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Cameron, Hay and Co. He seems to have had other business associations of one kind and other, but it is difficult to determine what success he had in these various enterprises. The letters contain little material of intrinsic value.

Recon

0

Spruill, William A.

Letters. 1852-1867

Washington county, North Carolina

Section A

6 pieces

NOV 5 1933

Spruill, Willaim A. MSS. 1852-1867
Washington Co., N. C.

Business letters.

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

NUCMC

Done

Papers, 1779 (1875-1953) 1960

Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.

17-C. ^{8th Level-13A-E,}
~~Vol. Bins.~~

5851 items & 231 vols.

9 items & 4 vols. added,
11-30-71

4-1-70 SEE SHELF LIST

→ online as:

Alexander Sprunt &
Son (Wilmington, N.C.)

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc. Papers.
Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.

Alexander Sprunt & Son, Inc., cotton exporters, was established in 1866 by Alexander Sprunt (1815-1884), an immigrant from Scotland. He was associated with and succeeded by his sons, James Sprunt (1847-1924), and William H. Sprunt, the former being the senior partner of the business. During part of the company's history, it was the largest exporter of cotton in the country. It had significant effect upon

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

2

the structure of the cotton market and upon the growth of Wilmington as a port. Before 1881 that city was not regarded as a cotton port, but thirty years later it was one of the most important in the country. In 1907, Sprunt alone shipped 501,000 bales, operated six compresses, and employed 1000 workers. The company drew its business chiefly from Georgia and North and South Carolina. Before 1875 the movement of the crop depended upon factors, or agents of the planters at convenient ports, port buyers,

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc. 3

and the receivers in the North who sold it to domestic and foreign mills. In 1879, Sprunt pioneered the practice, later adopted at other Southern ports, of the direct employment of transatlantic steamers which eventually eliminated the middlemen and their commissions.

By 1908 more than fifty steamers were being chartered annually by the company which eight years later purchased the City of Wilmington, the first transatlantic steamer owned by an individual or corporation in North Carolina.

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

4

Sprunt then relied upon the compress operation for his profit rather than upon a margin in the price of cotton. The farmer received the Liverpool or continental market price less the cost of transportation only. The compresses were primarily the facilities of the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company and also the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse Company. The Ship Channel Compress Company of Houston, Texas, was part of the firm's expansion outside the South Atlantic states. Branch offices

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

5

functioned at various times in New York City, Boston, Savannah, Memphis, Charlotte, and elsewhere. Numerous offices and agencies were maintained in Europe, such as those at Liverpool, Bremen, Le Havre, and Rotterdam. The firm operated at Wilmington until the 1950's when it was moved to Memphis, Tennessee.

There were various changes in the partnership agreements and in the later corporate structure of the business, many of which are recorded in the minutes or in the documents in the office

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

6

files that are listed in the inventory below. Sprunt & Hinson was the initial firm. It was dissolved and replaced by Alexander Sprunt & Son in 1875 (see the printed letter of April 1, 1875, in the Joseph Ingram Papers). The partnership gave way to a corporation in 1919 with the chartering of Alexander Sprunt & Son, Inc., which remained its basic form. The Sprunt Corporation, a holding company, was established in 1931 in Delaware for tax purposes; its name was changed in 1937 to Alexander Sprunt & Son, Inc.

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

7

Information about the company's history may be found in: James Sprunt's letters of Nov. 6, 1908, April 9, 1909, June 7 and October 22, 1919; an article in Wilmington's Morning Star, Feb. 11, 1921; Dictionary of American Biography; sketches of James Sprunt and other Sprunts in several standard biographical histories of North Carolina; and in papers in the office files inventoried below. See over.

The collection consists of an extensive, but incomplete, set of account books, remnants of

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

8

the office files and James Sprunt's correspondence (personal as well as business letters and papers), and pictures, all of which are inventoried below. Among the account books there are long series of ledgers, journals, cashbooks, purchase books, and stock inventories that document the company's operations from the 1870's to the 1950's. The ledgers date during 1889-1952, and there are private ledgers for 1907-1931. The volume of minutes covers 1919-1930, but there are a few others

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc. 9

among the office files, along with financial statements, 1885-1915, important legal documents of the partnership and corporation, and assorted other papers. Correspondence and other papers of James Sprunt and the company date during 1884-1952, but they are numerous only for 1904, 1906, 1909-1910, and 1919-1921. Account books, minutes, and correspondence are available also for a number of domestic and foreign subsidiaries and branch offices, but these are often quite fragmentary. More than thirty

Sprunt, Alexander, & Son, Inc.

10

pictures, mostly photographs, illustrate the firm's staff, workers, physical plant, and employees as well as other scenes.

For further information

see the description that is filed in the first box and the inventory in the Inventory File.

A good source of information about the Sprunts and their activities is: James Sprunt, A Tribute from the City of Wilmington (Raleigh, 1925).

Sprunt, Alexander & Son, Inc.

11

9 items & 4 vols. added, 11-30-71: Office
File 8000 and volumes 9A, 115A, 144A, and 162A.

An article about the company is: J. R.
Killick, "The Transformation of Cotton Market-
ing in the Late Nineteenth Century: Alexander
Sprunt and Son of Wilmington, N.C., 1884-1956,"
Business History Review, Vol. LV, No. 2 (Summer,
1981), 143-169.

MSS.

x

Sprunt, Walter P.

Papers, 1918-1950 (bulk 1940-1950].
ca. 200 items.

President of the Seamen's Friend
Society.

Chiefly financial records and other
papers of the Seamen's Friend Society,
with a few items relating to charitable
contributions around 1918. Several
items also concern the United Laymen's
Association of Wilmington.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

MSS.
x

Sprunt, Walter P.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Seamen's Friend Society of
Wilmington. 2. United Laymen's
Association of Wilmington. 3. Seamen--
United States--Missions and charities.
4. Charities--North Carolina--Economic
aspects. 5. Wilmington (N.C.)--Social
conditions.

Spurzheim, Johann Christophe (1776-1832).

Papers, n. d.

Germany.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MS., Div.

4-8-60

Recon c

Squier, David

Papers. 1773-1819.

Orangeburg District, S. C.

Section A

11 pieces.

JUN 1 1942

Squier, David P Papers. 1788-1819
Orangeburg District, S. C. // 5 pieces
Sketch

These are plats of the lands in the estate of Christopher Rowe as drawn up by David Squier, surveyor. Each is signed by the executors of the estate and bears the name of the purchaser, the no. of acres and in one case the amount paid.

JUN 1 1942

Staatsbibliothek der Stiftung Preussischer
Kulturbesitz

See Berlin. Staatliche Museen (West Berlin)

Stabler, Edward and William

Recon

papers, 1793-1852

Alexandria, Va.

Section A

47 items

9-25-61

Stabler, Edward and William. Papers. Alexandria, Va.

Edward and William Stabler were pharmacists in Alexandria, Va. Their papers consist of family correspondence, letters concerning their business firm, and two indentures. Prices of various medicines are mentioned in several letters, while a prescription for "antibilious pills" is given in a letter of Dec. 4, 1840. The Stablers were Quakers, and the establishment of a new quarterly meeting is the subject of a letter dated Jan. 8, 1813.

stabler, William

see stabler, Edward and William

Stacey, James G.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Stacey, James L.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Stafford, Abby E.

Papers, 1859-1866

New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio

Section A 44 items

5-26-61

Stafford, Abby E. Papers, 1859-1866. New
Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio

Chiefly letters, dealing with personal affairs and the Civil War, and relating to Miss Abby E. Stafford, of New Carlisle, Ohio.

Many of the letters are by a Union Army Soldier, Samuel McKinney Stafford, to his sister, Miss Abby, as well as to his father, his sister, Mary, and his brother Robert. In 1861 he seems to have been under Gen. John Charles Frémont, then in command of the West-

Stafford, Abby E.

2

ern Dept. Stafford hopes (Sept. 21) that President Abraham Lincoln will not remove Frémont, and complains (Oct. 29) of "inaction on the Potomac."

On Dec. 3 Stafford says that C. S. Gen. Sterling Price has gone to Kan., and that U. S. Gen. Thomas L. Price has reportedly been arrested.

For a time Stafford belonged to the 16th Battery (Light) of the Ohio Artillery (letter of Dec. 22, 1861). He writes on Apr. 5, 1862,

Stafford, Abby E.

3

from the camp of the 1st Brig., Steele's Div., about U. S. Army depredations.

On the 26th he tells about how an Arkansan assassinated a Federal sentry.

U. S. Gens. Frederick Steele and Samuel Ryan Curtis are mentioned on May 17, along with Confederate guerrillas in Ark. (Steele and Curtis appear in other letters, e. g., Sept. 1, 1862.)

In a letter of June 11, 1862, written in camp at Batesville, Ark., Stafford mentions his

Stafford, Abby E.

4

pay and the price of various commodities.

On July 25 Abraham Lincoln is mentioned. Stafford hopes for the emancipation of the slaves, and for a confiscation act. Gov. David Tod (1805-1868), of Ohio, and conscription are also discussed. Speculation in cotton by U. S. Army officers is denounced. [See also letter of Aug. 5.]

He complains on Aug. 16 of the immorality of his comrades in arms. On the 28th it is Samuel Sullivan ("Sunset") Cox (1824-1889) that excites his indignation. A former slave, now

Stafford, Abby E.

5

a contraband serving as a \$7.00 a month army cook, is discussed, together with a C. S. ship captured with a large quantity of excellent arms intended for the Trans-Mississippi Dept., commanded by C. S. Gen. Thomas Carmichael Hindman.

On Sept. 10, 1862, Stafford hopes that Lincoln will issue an emancipation Proclamation. There is more about Tod and enlistments. Hindman was ordered by C. S. Gen. Samuel Cooper (1798-1876) to attack the Union forces at Helena, Ark., but did not do so and was re-

Stafford, Abby E.

6

placed by Gen. Theophilus Hunter Holmes.

A newspaper clipping contains a letter of Aug. 5, 1862, from Hindman to Cooper, explaining the Confederate situation in Ark.

S. M. Stafford complains of illness in a number of letters in 1862. On Oct. 18 he writes from a public school in Keokuk, Iowa, which has been converted into a hospital. There are three other large hospitals there. This is his last dated letter. Two letters of Oct., 1862 are by his brother, Robert.

The correspondence resumes on Nov. 7, 1864,

Stafford, Abby E.

7

with a letter from Atlanta written by a U. S. soldier suggesting that Savannah is the destination of the Union Army under Gen. W. T. Sherman. On Dec. 16, four miles from Savannah, the writer describes how Union troops lived off the country, and reports the capture of Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River and the Federal casualties that resulted.

A letter of Apr. 9, 1865, from Vicksburg, Miss., is valuable for its information about Federal prisoners-of-war and Confederate prisoner-of-war camps. The 4,000 former Federal

Stafford, Abby E.

8

prisoners in Vicksburg were quite dejected. Those who had been in the Andersonville, Ga., prison were the worst, mere walking skeletons. They were fed and cared for by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. A large quantity of supplies was obtained. The exchange of prisoners was later broken up. A number of northern ladies were in Vicksburg with the Sanitary Commission. One of them was Mrs. Cordelia Adelaide (Perrine) Harvey, widow of a gov. of Wis. One former Federal prisoner had kept the books at Andersonville. He listed all deaths by regiment and

Stafford, Abby E.

9

state. Some 12,800 were said to be on the rolls

The letter of Apr. 9 also contains comments on the development of Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., and the decline of the population of Vicksburg during the war.

The death of Lincoln is mentioned on Apr. 24, 1865, as are two northern ladies who had come down to teach contrabands.

U. S. Army (Civil War) subjects mentioned in the collection include camp life, health conditions, criticism of officers, training, rumors, sickness, hospitals, fatigue duty, for-

Stafford, Abby E.

10

tifications, the 47th Regt. of Ill. Inf. Vols., ordnance, casualties, food, the Army of the Southwest, enlistments, and horses.

Civil War subjects include the fighting and commodity prices in Mo., Ark., and Ga.; the Civil War in Miss.; newspapers; transportation; Confederate prisoners and casualties; C. S. Gen. Sterling Price; U. S. Navy gunboats description and travel in Ill. and Indiana (letter of Oct. 18, 1862); and "Copperheads."

Mention of the McKinney family appears in this collection.

MSS.

x

Stagg, Francis Asbury.

Papers, 1857-1865.

131 items.

Secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad; nephew of Washington Duke.

Chiefly receipts, a few of which signed by Washington Duke, business letters, and promissory notes, relating to Francis Stagg's business affairs. Mention is made of slaves in some of the documents. In the papers, Burlington, N.C. is called "Company Shops," and Durham, N.C., is called "Durham's."

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935278 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Stagg, Francis Asbury.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Duke, Washington, 1820-1905. 2.
North Carolina Railroad. 3. Slavery--
North Carolina. 4. Railroads--North
Carolina--History. 5. Burlington
(N.C.)--History. 6. Durham (N.C.)--
History.

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935278 NDHYme

MSS.

x

Stagg, James Edward.

Certificate, 1893.

1 item.

Resident of Greystone, N.C.

Columbian Exposition Commission
certificate presented to James Edward
Stagg for the red granite he exhibited
at the Exposition in 1893.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. World's Columbian Exposition (1893
: Chicago, Ill.) 2. Granite--North
Carolina. 3. Greystone (N.C.)

NcD

08 AUG 95

32936489

NDHYme

Stake and Smith

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Staley, John W.

D.S.

Papers, 1814-1903

Randolph Co., N. C. & Whitman Co., Washing-
ton Territory

2-E

800 items & 7 vols.

7-1-59

Staley, John W. Papers, 1814-1903. Randolph Co., N. C. & Whitman Co., Washington Territory. 800 items and 7 vols. Sketch.

The earliest document of ownership in this collection is a deed dated Jan. 13, 1829, conveying a tract of land in Randolph Co. to John Staley. There are other deeds for land in that county and in Chatham Co. Most of the letters are those which passed among his children and grandchildren and their friends. He himself had three sons: John W., for whom this collection is named, perhaps the oldest, and the only one who lived most of his life on and near the original farm in Randolph Co.; Eborn, by whom

Staley, John W.

2

many letters were sent from various places in Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri; and Daniel L., who contributed more letters than anyone else; first from Green River in Polk Co., N. C. and after 1873 from the region of the Pacific coast, mostly from the eastern border of Washington Territory, where in the early 1890's he became the founder of the village named "Staley" in Whitmore Co. Incidentally, John W. founded a village in Randolph Co., N. C. also.

Besides the usual preponderance of private and family interests discussed in these letters, they contain very regular and systematic reports

Staley, John W.

3

of the relative scarcity and prices of things bought and sold on the farm, over a wide range of territory, covering the period from about 1850 to 1890. Some of these contrasts are pointed out in letters written immediately after they were received by writers living in the valley of the Wabash in western Indiana, and the valley of the Potomac in eastern Va.

The era of the Civil War is covered by correspondence from various soldiers. These letters show very little interest in the regional or national issues of the day. The names of political parties and leaders receive only

Staley, John W.

4

casual mention. The writers are primarily interested in the physical comforts and especially the discomforts of the private citizens and soldiers. The Staley sons were all engaged in some form of military service. John W., whom they addressed as Colonel Staley, seems to have occupied a very important position in connection with the home guard, while the other brothers, and their former playmates, report their experiences in the camps and on the battlefields, some in 1862, very gleefully, from northern Va., while others, in 1864, come in a different tone from southern Va. The only other campaign areas

Staley, John W.

5

from which consistent army reports come to Col. John W. Staley is the southeastern sections of N. C. during the last two years of the war.

For a very vivid firsthand description of exhaustive marching, maneuvers, and cavalry encounters, the following letters may be singled out for special interest. They were written by a Randolph Co. citizen named Madison Lowes under dates of Nov. 29, 1863 and Feb. 13, 1864. In all these ordeals he is desperately optimistic and still expects an independent Confederacy to emerge within the next few months. At the present, however, he admits they are "not only

Staley, John W.

6

down in the mouth but also from the mouth down."

Letters written during the war occasionally mention commodity prices. On Feb. 13, 1864, Madison Lowe writes of a skirmish with Federal cavalry near Shepardsville, N. C. Letters written by D. L. Staley in Polk Co., N. C., between March and December, 1864, mention stealing by deserters and Federals in the mountains of N. C. and Tenn., and the operation of impressment agents from Longstreet's Corps. A letter of Aug. 11, 1864, from Ream's Station, Va., tells of a revival in the Confederate Army the

Staley, John W.

7

writer has been attending for two years.

During the early period of the war one of the sons of the family living in Indiana volunteered in the Confederate Army, was wounded, and after a severe illness died at the home of his relatives in Randolph Co.

There are petitions in May and June 1864, from J. N. B. Barker and Andrew Ferguson, blacksmiths of Randolph Co., seeking exemption from military service.

After the war was over, the reconstruction problems discussed in the letters are usually not of a national or political nature, not even

Staley, John W.

8

of racial importance. The writers are primarily concerned as to how they themselves are individually affected. In 1870 John W. Staley was appointed administrator of the estate of his father who had died intestate, and in settling these accounts the greatest difficulty arose over the question as to what kind of money, Confederate or United States, was involved.

During the later decades covered by the letters, by far the greater number come from John W. Staley's brother Daniel, who was then successfully building up his estate on the frontier in Washington Territory. And here again

Staley, John W.

98

comparisons are very obvious as to agricultural methods and the general living conditions on the farms of the new West and the older East. In the matter of public education, however, they are very similar; and both of the Staley brothers are very much interested and active in starting and developing good public schools. Among the miscellaneous papers of this collection are copies of several addresses by John W. Staley, who also for many years was a member, often chairman, of the board of education for District No. 22 of Randolph Co.

Stalkartt, Marmaduke

Papers, 1781

London, England

Files Beside SS Cabs.

7-8-65

5 items

Stalkartt, Marmaduke. Papers, 1781. London, England.

Marmaduke Stalkartt was the author of Naval Architecture; Or, The Rudiments and Rules of Ship Building, Exemplified in a Series of Draughts and Plans; With Observations Tending to the Further Improvement of That Important Art ... (London, 1781). There is a reference to information about him in Sir William Musgrave, Obituary Prior to 1800 (London, 1899-1901), V, 337.

Stalkartt's Naval Architecture included

Stalkartt, Marmaduke

2

fourteen plates of which five are in this collection. The five plates are: IV, no title; V, "The Bottom and Topside of Plate III, Expanded"; IX, "74 Gun Ship"; X, no title; and XIV, "A Frigate."

MSS.

x

Stampe, Thomas, d. 1714.

Papers, 1701-1714.

1 v.

Rector of Langley Burrell, Wiltshire,
England; Nonjuror.

Volume of writings and correspondence
of Thomas Stampe, who, in 1701,
recanted an oath of allegiance to
William and Mary, and thus became a
Nonjuror while a beneficed clergy of
the Church of England. Writings and
letters all relate to the issues of
religion, government, and allegiances,
and mention George Hicke and Thomas
Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The
Bishop of Salisbury, Gilbert Burnet,
was one of the correspondents.

Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

NcD 07 AUG 95 32935270 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Stampe, Thomas, d. 1714.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Burnet, Gilbert, 1643-1715. 2.
Ken, Thomas, 1637-1711. 3. Hikes,
George, 1642-1715. 4. Church of
England--Bishops--Correspondence. 5.
Clergymen--England--Correspondence. 6.
Church and state--Church of England--
Early works to 1800. 7. Dissenters,
Religious--England--Early works to
1800. 8. Wiltshire (England)--Church
history. 9. Great Britain--Church
history--18th century. 10. Great
Britain--Politics and government--1603-
1714.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935270

NDHYme

Recon

Stanard, Robert

Papers, 1822-1849

Richmond, Henrico Co., Va.

Section A

2 items

8-20-57

GUIDE

Stanard, Robert. Papers, 1822-1849. Richmond,
Va. 2 items. Sketch

The first item in this collection is a legal document of Apr. 5, 1822. It is signed by Robert Stanard (1781-1846), a Richmond lawyer who later (1839-1846) served as a Judge on the Supreme Court of Appeals of Va. (i.e., the Va. State Supreme Court). The second item is a business letter from Robert C. Stanard, also a lawyer of Richmond, in which he mentions a Seddon, who may have been James Alexander Seddon.

This collection was originally a part of

Stanard, Robert

2

the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Recon
C

Stanback, P. N.

Papers, 1802-1881

Richmond Co., N. C.

Cab. 43

16 items

3-13-57

GUIDE

Stanback, P. N. Papers, 1802-1881. Richmond
Co., N. C. 16 items. Sketch

The papers of P. N. Stanback include a copy of an 1802 deed from Richmond Co. bearing Thomas Stanback's name. A series of letters by Methodist circuit rider H. W. Ledbetter to his brother William, 1820-1825, describe his circuit in Wilkes Co. around Fort Defiance. And finally, photostatic copies of the letters of P. N. Stanback of Richmond Co. (originals in State Archives at Raleigh) cover local politics during Reconstruction (1871) in Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., and de-

Stanback, P. N.

2

scriptions of Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.
The letters by Stanback, Col. Steele, Ed. Orville, Jr., and Col. William N. Pickett are in the Pee Dee Herald (Anson Co., N. C.).

Stanbury, Walter Albert, Sr.

NUCMC

Papers, 1915-1954

Asheboro, Randolph Co., N. C.

6 - F & G

2675 items & 1 vol.

1-22-64

Stanbury, Walter Albert, Sr. Papers, 1915-1954.
Asheboro, N. C.

These papers consist of 2015 sermons delivered by the Reverend Stanbury between 1915 and his death in 1954; addresses; articles; general correspondence; reports, minutes, correspondence, etc. concerning the work of the Wesley Foundation, a Methodist student organization, in N. C. colleges and universities; data on the Duke Divinity School; constitution and minutes of the N. C. Council of Churches, 1935-1937; Home-Coming Day address by the Reverend Stanbury

Stanbury, Walter Albert, Sr.

2

at Greensboro College and a copy of the program, Mar. 9, 1940; outlines for conferences on parental education, 1925-1934; correspondence relative to Centenary Methodist Church of Winston-Salem, 1941-1943; folder of correspondence with Miss Irene Price, artist, about the Class of 190 of Trinity College having a portrait of Furnifold M. Simmons painted.

In the general correspondence there are letters in 1945 about the appointment of Prof. James T. Cleland to teach homiletics in the Duke Divinity School. The folder labeled "Special

Stanbury, Walter Albert, Sr.

3

Addresses" contains an address the Reverend Stanbury delivered at the funeral of Henry R. Dwire at Winston-Salem in 1944.

There is a scrapbook of newspaper accounts of the Sunday morning service at West Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Greensboro, N. C., covering Stanbury's pastorate, 1933-1937.

At some point in his life the Reverend Walter Albert Stanbury (1884-1954) changed his middle name from Adair to Albert. His wedding invitation (1909) and his listing in the annuals of Trinity College use "Adair." However, his

Stanbury, Walter Albert, Sr.

4

obituary in the 1954 minutes of the Western North Carolina Conference, his published book, Who's Who in America, and his son Walter Albert Stanbury, Jr. (who wrote both a thesis and a dissertation at Duke University) all use "Albert."

Standish, Myles.

Papers, 1896.

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Stanfield, Benjamin E. C

Letters and Papers. 1901-1934.

North Carolina Methodist Episcopal
Conference, South.

N.C.

Cab. 491

(See also bound
vol. cards)

676 items & 32 vols
1 vol. transferred from
Meth. Church MSS., 11-5-79

NOV

1941

STANFIELD, Benjamin E. Letters and Papers.
1901-1934. North Carolina Methodist
Conference. 676 pieces. 32 volumes. Sketch.

Benjamin E. Stanfield (Aug. 20, 1876-Mar. 29, 1935) was born in Leasburg, N.C. and died in the same state at Timberlake. Stanfield spent his life as a rural minister in the North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference, South. During his period of service, thirty two years in length, he served at Grimesland, Spring Hope, Richmond County, Robeson, Chadbourn,

NOV

1941

Stanfield.

- 2 -

Sketch

Jonesboro, Creedmoor, Durham Circuit and Mt. Tirzah.

In 1897, December 28, Stanfield married Josephine Hambrick. Two years later he was ordained a deacon in the North Carolina Conference; and in 1904 he was ordained an elder and admitted to the North Carolina Conference at Henderson, N.C.

His papers, which were taken from his pastor books, are in general confined to the financial affairs of the charges which he served.

Stanfield

- 3 -

Sketch

The sums collected are interesting in that they reflect the prosperity of the rural Methodists during the World War years in the increased size of contributions. Similarly they reflect the agricultural depression of the 1920's in the decreased size of contributions. Although overshadowed by financial records, the collection also, in the pastor's books, includes records of marriages, baptisms and deaths of members of the churches which Stanfield served. The records are of more than ordinary value because of their completeness.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

4

Stanfield recorded a wealth of information in the Pastor's Books that he kept, one for each year. The collection includes a series of these volumes from 1903-1904 through 1933-1934, complete except for 1930-1931. They represent his work on the following circuits: Grimesland and Vanceboro, 1903-1907; Spring Hope and Mt. Pleasant, 1907-1909; Mt. Pleasant, 1909-1911; Richmond, 1911-1913; Robeson, 1913-1917; Chadbourn, 1917-1921; Jonesboro, 1921-1925; Creedmoor, 1925-1929; Durham, 1929-1930; and Mt. Tirzah, 1931-1934. The volumes contain such sections as:

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

5

official roll, apportionments, annual conference boards, delegates elected, Epworth League, funerals, addresses, incidentals, infants baptized, committees, members received (includes notations of baptism), members dismissed, marriages, subscribers to periodicals, quarterly conference reports, receipts on salary, receipts on conference claims, Sunday schools, sermons preached, reports to annual conferences, membership, and the ritual. The volume transferred from the Methodist Church Papers, 11-5-79, is the Pastor's Book for Mt. Tirzah Circuit, 1932-1933.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 1

Pastor's Book for Grimesland and
Vanceboro Circuit, 1903-1904

52 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recatalogued, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 2

Pastor's Book for Grimesland and
Vanceboro Circuit, 1904-1905

37 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recatalogued, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 3

Pastor's Book for Grimesland and
Vanceboro Circuit, 1905-1906

48 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 4

Pastor's Book for Grimesland and
Vanceboro Circuit, 1906-1907

47 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 5

Pastor's Book for Spring Hope and
Mt. Pleasant Circuit, 1907-1908

56 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 6

Pastor's Book for Spring Hope and
Mt. Pleasant Circuit, 1908-1909

48 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 7

Pastor's Book for Mt. Pleasant
Circuit, 1909-1910

58 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 8

Pastor's Book for Mt. Pleasant
Circuit, 1910-1911

56 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 9

Pastor's Book for Richmond
Circuit, 1911-1912

53 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 10

Pastor's Book for Richmond
Circuit, 1912-1913

46 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 11

Pastor's Book for Robeson
Circuit, 1913-1914

124 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 12

Pastor's Book for Robeson
Circuit, 1914-1915

42 pp.

Paper

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 13

Memorandum Book for Robeson
Circuit, 1915-1916

121 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 14

Pastor's Book for Robeson
Circuit, 1915-1916

35 pp.

Paper

14 x 7 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 15

Pastor's Book for Robeson
Circuit, 1916-1917

27 pp.

Paper

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 16

Pastor's Book for Chadbourn
Circuit, 1917-1918

58 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 17

Pastor's Book for Chadbourn
Circuit, 1918-1919

37 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 18

Pastor's Book for Chadbourn
Circuit, 1919-1920

56 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 19

Pastor's Book for Chadbourn
Circuit, 1920-1921

44 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 20

Pastor's Book for Jonesboro
Circuit, 1921-1922

55 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 21

Pastor's Book for Jonesboro
Circuit, 1922-1923

28 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 22

Pastor's Book for Jonesboro
Circuit, 1923-1924

56 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 23

Pastor's Book for Jonesboro
Circuit, 1924-1925

46 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 24

Pastor's Book for Creedmoor
Circuit, 1925-1926

53 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 25

Pastor's Book for Creedmoor
Circuit, 1926-1927

28 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 26

Pastor's Book for Creedmoor
Circuit, 1927-1928

48 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 27

Pastor's Book for Creedmoor
Circuit, 1928-1929

50 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 28

Pastor's Book for Durham
Circuit, 1929-1930

48 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 29

Pastor's Book for Mt. Tirzah
Circuit, 1931-1932

52 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 30

Pastor's Book for Mt. Tirzah
Circuit, 1932-1933

55 pp.

Leather

15 x 10 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 31

Pastor's Book for Mt. Tirzah
Circuit, 1933-1934

51 pp.

Leather

16 x 9 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 32

Sermon Book, 1925

58 pp.

Leather

10 x 16 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Stanfield, Benjamin E.

Vol. 33

Sermon Book, 1926

38 pp.

Leather

10 x 16 cm.

1-21-42

Recataloged, 11-5-79

Stanhope, Edward

Recon

Papers, 1888-1889

London, England

XVIII-E

2 items

4-4-68

Stanhope, Edward. Papers, 1888-1889. London, England

Edward Stanhope (1840-1893), British statesman, served as Under Secretary for India (1878-1880), President of the Board of Trade (1885), Colonial Secretary (1886) and Secretary for War (1887-1892).

On Dec. 4, 1888, Lord George Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, proposed consideration of two matters in case of war with France: the disposition of forces in the Mediterranean and the forces needed to take Gorée on the coast of West Africa.

Stanhope, Edward

2

On March 1, 1889, John Eldon Gorst, Under Secretary for India, opposed the removal of the headquarters of the Thames District from Chatham to Woolwich and explained the position of the former as vital to the defense of the Thames by land and sea.

Stanhope, John Spencer

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Stanley, Edward George Geoffrey Smith,
Fourteenth Earl of Derby

Recon

Papers, 1840-1849

Knowsley Hall, Lancashire, England

18-E

3 items

1 item added, 9-29-70

6-24-68

Stanley, Edward George Geoffrey Smith,
Fourteenth Earl of Derby

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Stanley, Edward George Geoffrey Smith,
Fourteenth Earl of Derby, Papers. Knowsley
Hall, Lancashire, England

Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799-1869), British statesman, was Secretary for War and Colonies in Sir Robert Peel's second cabinet but resigned in late 1845 when Peel declared support of free trade. On Aug. 19, 1846, Stanley approved and returned an article to an unidentified addressee and discussed the position of Peel's cabinet on repeal of the Corn Laws, the

Stanley, Edward G.G.S., Fourteenth Earl of Derby
possibility of an election, and the Catholic
Question.

On April 19, 1849, Stanley noted a petition
from Stockport that he had presented to the
House of Lords.

1 item added, 9-29-70: On Feb. 29, 1840,
Lord Stanley stated his opinion that the
government was slipping away from Whig princi-
ples and sent a printed copy of his recent
speech. The addressee was a close friend and
Whig, W. Townley.

Stanley, Edward Henry, Earl of Derby, 1826-1893

See

Derby, Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of, 1826-1893

Stanley, Edward John, Second Baron Stanley
of Alderley.

Papers, 1835-1864

London, England

18- H

8-7-61

49 items
1 item added

12-23-55

Stanley, Edward John, Second Baron Stanley
of Alderley

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Stanley, Edward John, Second Baron Stanley of
Alderley. Papers, 1835-1864. London, England.
49 items. Sketch

Papers of Edward John Stanley, Second Baron Stanley of Alderley (1802-1869), English politician, "liberal" reformer, M.P. for North Cheshire (1832-41), and patronage secretary to the Treasury (1835-41) in Lord Melbourne's second administration. The letters in this collection relate to matters of politics mostly (elections or patronage), but they also cover a wide range of other topics. There are three

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley 3

Nov. 13, 1837). Stanley looked after his own constituency: in 1835 (letter of Feb. 4) he gave his support to the establishment of a "liberal" party paper in North Cheshire.

In 1836, Stanley was appointed a member of a provisional committee to organize and establish "The Reform Club" in London (letter of Feb. 6, 1836). The other members of this committee were: Henry A. Aglionby, Alexander Bannerman, John Blackburne, Montague S. Chapman, William Clay, Thomas Cokes, O'Connor Don, Edward Divett, Lord Ebrington, William Ewart,

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley 2

or four references to particular elections. These include: a letter by E. Davenport (Nov. 6, 1836) concerning elections at Runcorn in Cheshire and the policy of the Whigs to declare themselves against peerage reform; three letters of Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (July, 1837) regarding his defeat in Northumberland, July 25, by William Holmes, a Tory, who, according to Donkin, owed his victory to the great amounts of "Carlton Club gold" used to bribe voters; letters concerning certain voting irregularities in the borough of Denbigh (Oct. 21 &

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley 4
Edward Ellice, General Sir Ronald Ferguson,
George Grote, Joseph Hume, Lord King, Charles
Lefevre, William Marshall, Fox Maule, William
Molesworth, James Morrison, Lord Morpeth, John
A. Murray, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Moore
O'Ferrall, William M. Ord, James Oswald, Joseph
Parkes, Charles A. Pelham, Edward Wynn
Pendarves, Lord Radnor, Richard L. Shiel,
Edward Strutt, Henry Warburton, and Henry
George Ward. With the exception of Lord King,
Joseph Parkes, and Lord Radnor all of these men
were members of Parliament. John Ashton Yates

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley

5

was appointed secretary.

Three letters (1836) to Stanley from Alex. Reid concern the possible effects of the Liverpool Dock Bill and the investigations of the East India Salt Committee of the House of Commons upon the shipping business around Liverpool, Runcorn, and Northwich. Reid wrote of the rivalry between these ports, the price of salt in the area, and the sudden growth of joint stock companies at Runcorn.

There is a letter of petition to Stanley from William Parker (representing the inhabi-

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley

6

tants of Macclesfield opposing the use of Courts of Request to collect monies in the borough (Mar. 3, 1836).

There is an exchange of letters (3) between Lord John Russell and the Earl of Harwood (Henry Lascelles) concerning a lack of magistrates in the Parish of Halifax (cf. Mar. 12, 1836). There are three or four letters concerning the sale of certain crown lands - a sale in which political considerations played a part, and in which Lord Duncannon* and Sir Edward Knatchbull were involved (cf. letter of

*Later Earl of
Bessborough

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley 7

July 26, 1836). There is a letter by John [Scanlar?] who was evidently a writer for the Whig party, but who had yet to be paid for his services. The letter (Nov. 11, 1837) mentions in particular a pamphlet written to vindicate a church tithe bill introduced into the House by Lord Morpeth (Seventh Earl of Carlisle).

The correspondents include: James Cappock, Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, Thomas Drummond, one Dundas, John George Lambton (Lord Durham), Henry Lascelles (Earl of Harewood), John Ponsonby, John William Ponsonby (Lord Duncannon),

Stanley, Edward J., 2nd Baron Stanley 8
and Lord John Russell.

1 item added, 8-7-61. On Feb. 2, 1864, Lord Palmerston requests on behalf of several Irish members of Parliament that Stanley delay for a few weeks any decision on the forfeiture of the charter of the Galway Company.

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton

Papers, 1899

Furze Hill, Surrey, England

XVIII-E

1 item

12-13-67

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton. Papers, 1899.
Furze Hill, Surrey, England

Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904),
British explorer, published a book entitled
Through South Africa in 1898. On Nov. 18, 1899,
he wrote to R.E. Ansell and agreed to address
a meeting of Liberal Unionists on the subject
of the Transvaal.

MSS.

x

Stansbury, James Amnett.

Letters, 1862 Apr. 19-1863 Mar. 5.

7 items.

Confederate soldier in the Tennessee
1st Calvary Regiment, Pegram's
Brigade.

Seven letters from James Amnett
Stansbury to "Miss Emma". The chief
focus of the letters is Stansbury's
friendship with "Miss Emma". However,
there are brief descriptions of
skirmishes with Federal troops in the
Cumberland Gap region as well as short
accounts of the brigade's movements in
eastern Tennessee. Stansbury mentions
the brigade's anticipation of an
expedition in to Kentucky and he
gives a glimpse se into camp
conditions as he describes the menu

NcD

29 JUL 93

28533950

NDHYme

SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x Stansbury, James Amnett.

Letters, ... (Card 2)
of an evening meal. On the verso of
the letter dated March 5, 1863, there
is a reflective note by "Miss Emma",
signed E.R.D.

1. Confederate States of America.
Army. Tennessee Calvary Regiment, 1st.
2. Tennessee--History--Civil War, 1861-
1865. 3. Tennessee, East--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865. 4. Friendship--
Southern States--19th century.

MSS.

Sec. A

Stanton, Edwin McMasters, 1814-1869.

Letter copy, 1862.

1 item.

**U.S. Secretary of War during the
Civil War.**

**Collection consists of a copy of a
letter from Gen. Ambrose Everett
Burnside, commanding the Department of
N.C., to Stanton recommending Ernest
Staples.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

MSS.

Sec. A

**Stanton, Edwin McMasters, 1814-1869.
Letter copy, ... (Card 2)**

**1. Staples, Ernest. 2. Burnside,
Ambrose Everett, 1824-1881. 3. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
4. North Carolina--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. 5. United States. Army--
Officers--Correspondence. I. Burnside,
Ambrose Everett, 1824-1881.**

NcD

11 MAY 98

39100421 NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 93:E in American Writers.

Stanton, Frank Lebby, 1857-1927.

A visit from the Joy Riders, n.d.
1 item.

Georgia's first poet laureate.

Rough draft of this unpublished poem
by Stanton.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Stanton, Frank Lebby, 1857-1927.
2. Poets, American.
3. Poets,
American--Georgia.
4. American poetry.

Stanton, Frank Lebby Sketch
[Atlanta, Ga.]? Rough draft of poem
"A Visit from the Joy Riders"

This MS. is the rough draft of a poem,
"A Visit from the Joy Riders" by Frank
Lebby Stanton (b. February 22, 1857; d. 1927)
Stanton was born in Charleston, S. C.,
later going to Georgia where he was
chiefly identified with the Atlanta
Constitution. He was a lecturer of note
and also contributed to the leading

Stanton, Frank Lebby Sketch (2)

magazines. His poetry is well known and some of it is good, being of a humorous and at times of a poignant nature.

Several volumes of his poetry have been published in addition to numerous poems that have appeared in periodicals and news papers. Evidently "A Visit from the Joy Riders" was never published in book form.

MSS.

M:3714

**Stanton, Robert Brewster, 1846-1922.
Correspondence, 1874-1880.**

1 v.

**Engineer from Madisonville (Hamilton
Co.), Oh.**

**Collection contains correspondence of
Stanton, resident engineer for an
unidentified bridge-building company.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

- 1. Civil engineers--Correspondence.**
- 2. Hamilton County (Ohio)--History.**

NcD

11 MAY 98

39100395

NDHYme

Staples, Abram Penn, Sr. (1793-1856)

Letters and Papers, 1805-1931

Stuart, Patrick Co., Va.

Cab. 55 (See also bound
vol. cards)

563 pieces

(Entered in the National
Union Catalog of Manu-
scripts as Abram Penn
Staples Papers)

72

"

added 5-42.

3

"

" 7-11-57

1

"

" 2-23-68

APR 6 1942

Penn.
Staples, Abram^ Letters & Papers. 1805-1931
Stuart, Patrick Co., Va. 638 pieces Sketch

Generally speaking, this set covers five generations of the Staples family from 18~~13~~⁰⁵ to 1931, but actually the bulk of the material concerns only three members of the family, Abram Penn Staples (1793-1856); his grandson, Abram Penn Staples (d. 1913); and his great-granddaughter, Harris DeJarnette Staples. There are, of course, letters from other members of the family, but these are

APR 6 1942

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN

Sketch. (2)

so few and so disconnected as to be of little value.

Abram Staples (1793-1856) was the son of Samuel Granville and Lucinda Penn Staples and was a native of Patrick Co., Va. He attended the University of North Carolina and a letter dated Aug. 13, 1816, from Chapel Hill gives his father a graphic description of his life there. In 1818 and 1819 he was a member of the General Assembly at Richmond and during these years several interesting letters passed between

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN Sketch (3)

himself and his father, Samuel. One dated Jan. 28, 1819, mentions a bill "endowing an University at Charlottesville," and a proposal to combine Montgomery, Franklin, and Patrick counties into a single new county. During this period, too, there are several letters from Samuel containing information on the sale of tobacco.

During the 1820's and 1830's Abram was clerk of Patrick Co., Va., and of the Superior Court. As one would expect, therefore, the corres-

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN

Sketch

(4)

pondence during this period is composed largely of requests for records, legal data, etc. Much in evidence are letters from James Rangelley of Somerset Co., Maine, and from Geo. Hairstone of Va. These men were laying conflicting claims to a piece of property "on the South Waters of Smith's River & Blackberry Creek." This correspondence runs from April 4, 1829, to May 24, 1838.

Between the years 1838 and 1855 (at which time the chronological continuity breaks off

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN

Sketch

(5)

abruptly) there are several letters each from Archibald Stuart and Washington Charles DePauw to Abram Staples. The former was Whig Representative in Congress from Virginia and apparently a personal friend of Staples, for he wrote to him not only of current legislative activities but also of his personal problems and financial difficulties. The DePauw letters are all of a business nature.

Probably the most valuable letter in this set is one dated May 24, 1845. It was writ-

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN

Sketch

(6)

ten by Beverley Tucker to Staples concerning the progress of the latter's son, Waller R. Staples, at William and Mary. In the letter he mentions the people from whom the characters in The Partisan Leader were drawn.

The next group of letters begins in 1883 with letters from Sallie ~~Cushing~~ Hunt to her future husband, Abram Penn Staples. This was the grandson of the above-mentioned Staples. These letters, although interesting, are of little value.

*Clement?

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN Sketch

(7)

The third generation covered by the set is represented by Miss Harris DeJarnette Staples, daughter of Abram P. Staples and Sallie Chsh-ing (Hunt) Staples. She was a student at Randolph-Macon College. There are large groups of letters from four ardent suitors and scattered ones from several others. Most interesting, however, are the letters to Harris from her dotting parents. The stationery indicates that her father was at this time a professor of law at Washington and Lee University,

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN Sketch (8)

but there is never any mention of his work in his numerous letters and notes.

The last letter in this set which is worthy of note is one from Seantor Geo. Wharton Pepper to David W. Persinger, an aspiring young lawyer and apparently a friend of the Staples family. He states that he is enclosing a letter of introduction to Daniel N. Kirby, a lawyer in Saint Louis, in which city David plans to establish his legal practice.

This set, although interesting throughout

STAPLES, ABRAM PENN Sketch (9)

as the chronicle of a prominent Virginia family, is valuable only up to 1855 as historical source material.

An addition of 72 pieces made May 11, 1942, is only a continuation of letters by and to Harris.

3 items added 7-11-57. The first, dated in Feb., 1805, is signed by Col. Samuel G. Staples, Clerk of Patrick Co., Va. Court and father of ^{Col.} Abram Penn Staples, (1793-1856). The second item is a letter of June 13, 1811, by

Staples, Abram Penn

10

Alexander Austin to Col. Staples, mentioning various people and things, including legal affairs, James Penn, and Fleming Saunders I. For information about the last, see the Fleming Saunders II Papers in this department. The third item is a power of attorney, dated May 16, 1820.

These items were originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

1 item added, 2-23-68(transferred from the Caleb D. Parker MSS.): A letter to Staples

Staples, Abram Penn

11

from Elizabeth H. Clarke who wrote to discuss
the sale of land in Patrick County.

Staples, Abram Penn, Sr.

Staples, Samuel G. (1762-1826)

M-3715

Tax Account Book, 1787-1797

Henry and Patrick Counties, Va.

9-24-33

Stapp, Joseph D.

NUCMC

Papers, 1856-1886

Pickensville, Pickens Co., Ala.

Section A

61 items

6-16-61

Stapp, Joseph D. Papers, 1856-1886. Pickens-
ville, Pickens Co., Ala.

As a Confederate soldier, Joseph D. Stapp writes about the Civil War in Miss., Ala., Tenn., and Ga.,

His sister, Harriet C., writes to him in 1856 from the Judson Female Institute, in Marion, Ala., where she is a student.

She also has some literary compositions in this collection.

Some letters to Stapp deal with student life in the Summerville Institute in Gholson, Miss.

Stapp, Joseph D.

2

A letter of Jan. 14, 1861, from a cousin, W. H. McClanahan in Kosciusko, Miss., comments on how the town is booming, the collapsing of the new courthouse, the secession of Miss., and Union sentiment in Attala Co., of which Kosciusko is the county seat. Later McClanahan, as a member of Forrest's cavalry, was killed in the Battle of Harrisburg, or Tupelo, Miss.

Some letters of 1861 deal with secession. One, dated July 15, discusses the Civil War in Ark. Another which may have been dated Aug. 7, speaks of the fighting in Va.

Stapp, Joseph D.

3

An interesting item is "The Southern Wagon: Confederate Air," dated Sept. 1, 1861, and composed by Stapp to the music of "Wait for the Wagon." Secession is praised, along with Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens, and P. G. T. Beauregard, while the "Lincoln cut-throats" are assailed.

Stapp writes to his father on July 11, 1862, from Tuscaloosa Camp, where he is with the 41st Regt. of Ala. Inf. Vols., that he has a surgeon's certificate of exemption from military duty, and that he has only to assist the surgeon at sick

Stapp, Joseph D.

4

call. He mentions also an epidemic of measles in camp and the hiring³ of substitutes. In his next letter he mentions the hiring of a substitute by some relative, perhaps a brother, but later the brother is in service.

Some of Stapp's letters of 1863 deal with the Chattanooga Campaign; C. S. Gens. Braxton Bragg and Benjamin Hardin Helm; Breckinridge's Div.; the Confederate Hospital in Clinton, Tenn.; camp life; and horses.

Other Civil War subjects include the Negroes at Stapp's home; C. S. A. Army food and clo-

Stapp, Joseph D.

5

thing; and Wm. Joseph Hardee.

There is a sharecropping contract of Jan. 1, 1869, between Stapp, then a farmer of Pickens Co., Ala., and several freedmen, who were to work on his farm in return for one third of the crop.

Elbert Decatur Willett, Sr. (b. 1828) writes on Oct. 14, 1886, to Stapp about legal affairs and personal debts.

MSS.

Sec. A

Stark, Benjamin.

Letter, 1862.

1 item.

U.S. Senator from Oregon.

Collection consists of a letter to Stark from William Morrow of Oakland, Sawamish Co., Washington Territory, blaming Northern interference for states' expressing fear of British seizure of the Puget Sound area.

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

1. Washington (State)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 2. Puget Sound Region (Wash.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

I. Morrow, William.

Stark, Benjamin. Papers, 1862. Portland,
Multnomah Co., Oregon

Benjamin Stark (1820-1898) was a lawyer and Democratic politician from Connecticut who moved to California in 1849 and to Portland, Oregon, in 1850. He was appointed U. S. Senator from Oregon, Oct. 29, 1861, to Sept. 12, 1862. By 1868 he had returned to Connecticut.

Senator Stark received a letter from a fellow Democrat, Wm. Morrow, of Oakland, Sawamish County, Washington Territory, dated Jan.

Stark, Benjamin

2

1, 1862. The correspondent asks for any printed materials available on the state of the Union.

MSS.

x

Starke, Aubrey Harrison.

Letters, 1903-1937.

709 items.

American author; resident of
Centralia, Illinois.

Correspondence written to Aubrey
Starke from another author, Myrta
Lockett Avary.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Authors, American--20th century--
Correspondence. 2. Authors, American--
20th century--Friends and associates.
3. Centralia (Ill.). I. Avary, Myrta
Lockett.

NcD

07 AUG 95

32935261

NDHYme

Starr, Darius

D.S.

Papers, 1861-1864

Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass.

Cab. 77

80 items and 1 vol.

7-16-66

Starr, Darius. Papers, 1861-1864. Worcester,
Worcester Co., Mass.

Darius Starr prepared for college at St. Philip's academy in Andover, N. H. In 1861 during his sophomore year at Dartmouth, he enlisted with many of his schoolmates in the U. S. Army. He served with Co. F., 2nd Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. Starr achieved the rank of sergeant and was appointed to keep the business records for his company. He re-enlisted in Dec., 1863, but

Starr, Darius.

2

the letters in this collection terminate on Apr. 22, 1864.

Starr's correspondence includes letters to members of his family. He discussed the activities of his regiment and those of the Army in Virginia from 1862 to 1864. He commented on numerous individuals, especially G. B. McClellan, Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York, Gov. John A. Andrew of Mass., and Joseph Hooker.

The Battles of Gainesville and Fredericksburg and numerous smaller skirmishes

Starr, Darius

3

are described at length by Starr. An undated broadside lists the engagements in which his regiment participated.

Starr also noted many incidents of importance. His letters contain remarks on emancipation, the attitude and morale of his fellow soldiers, railroads, newspaper reporters, weapons, and other topics pertinent to the Civil War.

The volume is a diary kept by Starr in 1863. It is an excellent record of a Union

Starr, Darius

4

soldier's life in the Army. Starr entered his remarks regularly and commented on camp life and his own activities.

MSS.

x

Starr, F.

Letter: Maysville, Ky., to Ezra
Starr, 1825, Jan. 28.

1 item.

In this letter, to his father in
Ballston Spa, N.Y., Starr briefly
describes his trip south through
Pittsburgh, Wheeling, in western
Virginia, and Kentucky. Pittsburgh is
described as an industrial town with
polluted air and residential homes
adjacent to shops and manufacturing
sites. It is stated that coal sells
for 3 cents per bushel in the nearby
hills and 8 cents per bushel after
being transported to Pittsburgh. The
author writes that Wheeling has
become a commercial town due to the
Baltimore-Philadelphia Turnpike.

Nc D 09 APR 93 27880487 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Starr, F.

Letter: ...

(Card 2)

He states that the region around Lexington, Ky., the bluegrass meadows, is perceived to be like the Garden of Eden, a common early American view. A brief report on the severe state of the economy in Kentucky, specifically the closing of banks and an empty state treasury concludes the letter.

1. Kentucky--Description and travel--19th century. 2. Coal--Prices--Pennsylvania. 3. Wheeling (W. Va.)--Description and travel--19th century. 4. Pittsburgh (Pa.)--Description and travel--19th century. 5. Kentucky--Economic conditions--19th century.

NcD

09 APR 93

27880487

NDHYme

Startin, James.

Papers, 1893.

London, Middlesex Co., England.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS., Div.

4-8-60

State Bank of Columbia

ds

Papers, 1852-1933

Columbia, Fluvanna Co., Va.

2 A-B	15,060 items and 100 vols.
	18,791 items added, 12-20-46
	SEE SHELF LIST 6,901 items added, 3-27-54
2-1-44	25 items added, 3-25-63

(See also bound vol. cards)

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

1897 (1908-23)'33

Letters and Papers

Columbia, Fluvanna Co., Va. ~~40,752~~ pieces, 100 vls.

This collection, though large in bulk and ~~xxx~~ long in chronological span, is chiefly confined to 1909, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1922 and 1923. It consists of letters received, carbon copies of replies, notes, memoranda and 100 volumes composed of registers of discounted bills, note ticklers, cash books, accounts, statements, stock certificates books, registers of drafts, drafts on the city bank of Richmond, overdraft registers, tellers' daily balance, register of liberty bonds,

STATE B. OF C. -2-

expense accounts and trial balances. In general the bound volumes are more uniform chronologically than the papers and letters.

The collection reveals the workings of a small country bank with a branch at Cartersville, Va., neither of which was able to muster sufficient resources for reopening after the bank holiday of 1933. Included are numerous requests for small loans, copies of letters to delinquent holders of notes, letters enclosing small amounts to be added to accounts and copies of cashier's letters protesting overdrafts and

STATE B. OF C. -3-

acknowledging receipts of money. Typical of the bank's difficulties was failure for eight years to pay the attorney who drew up the charter.

Roughly interpreted the career of the bank falls in two periods (1) the period when George J. Stoneman was cashier apparently until about 1908 (2) the period when George Pannill Hodgson served as cashier from about 1909 until 1933. By 1916, if not earlier, other officers were B. R. Cowherd president, Dr. Nash P. Sneed and Arthur Walton vice presidents, P. W. Cowherd

STATE B. OF C. -4-

assistant cashier and Floyd Moon, cashier of the Cartersville branch. An influential stock holder in 1917 was L. M. Williams of John L. Williams and Sons, bankers of Richmond, Va. Of the 200 shares of stock in 1923, 60 were owned by the cashier of the Columbia Bank, 55 by the cashier of the Cartersville branch, and 53 by a lumberman, all of whom were borrowers from the bank except Hodgson, cashier of the parent bank at Columbia.

Only a few people borrowed any but small sums from the bank. In 1909 the bank experi-

STATE B. OF C. -5-

enced considerable trouble with the collection of a note of \$6,000 from W. R. Myers, president of the Bankers Trust Company of Virginia and a contractor, and received threats from the state bank examiner. Again in 1922 there was some difficulty over the collection of a note of \$3,000 from the Rev. James Cannon secured by 200 shares of stock in Freeport Texas Company; the note was taken up for Cannon by John L. Williams and Sons of Richmond.

The bank was, however, essentially dependent on agricultural patronage. Numbers of notes were handled for dealers and farmers, for the

STATE B. OF C. -6-

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., other fertilizer companies, the International Harvester Co., and other firms manufacturing products used by farmers. Of significance as a factor in the bank's agricultural patronage was its subscription to the Southern Planter (Richmond) for 100 copies of each issue for 2 years, 1917 and 1923. Occasionally the bank transacted business with local units of the Farmers' Union.

Of greatest importance in agricultural activities was the bank's connection with the Tri-State Cooperative Marketing Association for

STATE B. OF C. -7-

tobacco growers. Contrary to general opinion and to the basis of the fight made against the marketing association by local business in the Va.-Carolina area, the Association did or offered to do considerable business with local banks. Certainly the Association did a comparatively large business with the State Bank of Columbia. Included during 1922 are a number of letters from Oliver J. Sands, executive manager of the Co-operative Marketing Association, and from James H. Craig, treasurer. Beginning May 9, 1922, the correspondence relative to the marketing associ-

STATE B. OF C. -8-

ation continues through 1923. These letters, many of them addressed to "Banks of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia" reveal very clearly the banking policy of the Association.

In addition to agricultural interests the bank served many small business men engaged in such activities as mining, poultry farming, lumbering and the production of fruit. A series of letters in 1909 from August Dietz, vice president and treasurer of the Young American Gold Mining Co. of Lantana, Goochland Co., Va. (Offices in Richmond) include money for the weekly payroll

STATE B. OF C. -9-

of the mine. Other mines referred to are the Argus Gold Mining Co., also of Lantana, Va., Old Marks Gold Mine in Fluvanna and the Milton Mica Company at Milton, N. C.

The collection also contains notices and regulations from the Federal Reserve, many requests for investigation of business firms and individuals from Dun and Bradstreet and an interesting series of correspondence from Oliver J. Sands in 1916 to George Pannill Hodgson regarding pressure on members of the Va. legislature from Fluvanna in the interest of preventing

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch 10

higher taxes on deposits in banks. Sands wrote these letters in the capacity of an officer of the Virginia Bankers' Association.

18,791 items added 12-20-46

The material added is very similar to that of the original collection. The bulk of it is for the years 1908, 1915, 1918, 1920, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933. The items before 1904 when application was made for the charter of the

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch 11

Bank at Columbia, consists mainly of odds and widely scattered bills and letters for building supplies, agricultural supplies, implements, and hardware. The earliest coherent item is a deed for land in Fluvanna Co., Va., for George P. Gowherd, who was later president of the bank. This may be the land on which the bank was later built.

There is a series of letters to and from

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch (12)

the Bank of Richmond in 1906-1907 at which time the Bank of Richmond threatened to open a Bank at Columbia if the Columbia bank opened a branch bank at Palmyra, Va. The Bank of Richmond wanted \$500 to keep out of the field, but the dispute was finally solved by having the State Bank at Columbia have \$1000 worth of stock and George L. Stoneman as one of the directors.

Many interesting things are revealed in

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA Sketch (13)

this collection about the workings of this small agricultural bank. Beginning in 1907 there are periodic letters from the Banking Division of the State Corporation Commission following the tri-yearly examination of the bank by the commission. Repeatedly from 1909 to 1930, the commission warned that the liability of the officers and directors of the Bank was too high, there was insufficient security for loans, too many large overdrafts, banking laws were not strictly observed, too

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch

(14)

many past due debts, etc. The Bank at Columbia was negligent about filing reports with the commission, tardy in remedying the ills pointed out to them and in 1915, 1922 and 1929 the Corporation Commission threatened to fine them. Throughout its history, lateness in answering letters was characteristic of this bank and its patrons continually complained of this condition, but to little avail.

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch

(15)

The State Bank of Columbia confined itself to small local loans until about the time of the first world war. In 1921 the bank reached the peak of its success, for the population of the town of Columbia increased from 135 in 1915 to 250 in 1921. In Nov. 1921 plans were begun for enlarging the bank building and facilities. In Sept. 1923 the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association built a warehouse at Columbia and this increased the prosperity of the community. George P.

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA Sketch (16)

Hodgson, Cashier of the Bank was Secretary of this Association and in the years that followed, he, through the Bank, lent considerable sums of money to the other members of the association.

In 1925 G.P. Hodgson was instrumental in organizing a local Bankers' Association, known as the James River Bankers Association. The purpose of this association which functioned until 1930 was to aid in the mutual exchange of information and to share in common problems.

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch (17)

In Dec. 1928 the State Banking examiner warned that the Bank had lent too much money with insufficient collateral for loans, had too much overdrawning and too many doubtful loans. The examiner refused to allow dividends to be paid, termed the condition of the bank as "serious", and threatened to appoint a receiver if the situation was not remedied. Some effort was made to collect the money owed them, but because the bank was a more or less personal enterprise, this was difficult.

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch (18)

In March 1929 the Bank was still borrowing excessively - at 3 times their capital and was again forbidden to pay dividends. Further efforts were made to stabilize at this time but to no avail and by August 1930 the Bank at Columbia asked the Bank of Louisa, Va. to buy them out for this was the only alternative to refinancing.

The Bank closed on Dec. 11, 1930 and Hon. John Q. Rhodes of Louisa, Va., apparently a

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch

(19)

member of the state legislature, was appointed receiver. A letter dated Dec. 15, 1930 indicates that the former officials told the patrons that the deposits were insured; and one dated Jan. 5, 1931 is typical of the reaction of this agricultural clientel who were unable to understand why the Bank had failed. This latter letter suggests that the directors got out without loss, tipped their friends off etc., but there is nothing fur-

GUIDE

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA Sketch (20)

ther to corroborate this.

The material for 1931, 1932, 1933 is almost exclusively concerned with the settlement of the banks debts including the briefs and facts for court settlements, collection of loans and disposal of property. The debt was reduced quickly and appreciably and as early as March 1931 plans were being formulated to reopen the bank or to reorganize and open a new bank for the demand for banking facilit-

GUIDE

ies in the community continued; however, those interested in this project were never able to muster sufficient resources or support to carry this through and it is to be imagined that the people of this community thereafter used the facilities of Richmond, Palmyra and Louisa, Va.

6901 items added 3-27-54. Most of these are note notices, ticklers, and credit memoranda, but there are 1600 items of correspondence and other papers running from 1866 into the 1930's. Since the contents of

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Sketch 22

the latter papers are similar to the contents of the portions of the collection already described, a description of this latest addition is unnecessary.

25 items added, 3-25-63. Three of these concern the State Bank of Columbia, but the others are papers of Stoneman as mayor of Columbia and six photographs taken during a flood there. These latter twenty-two items have been kept together and filed under Feb. 1, 1902, the date of the first item in the folder. The mayoralty papers are mainly warrants for the arrest of alleged criminals.

State Bank of Columbia

F-945

D.S.

Account Book, 1892-1896.

Columbia, Va.

187 pp.

Boards

35 x 21 cm.

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3716

D.S.

Account Book, 1900-30

Columbia, Va.

62 pp. Boards 36 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3712

U.S.

Account Book, 1904-05

Columbia, Va.

200 pp. Boards

37 x 26 cm.

DE-3 1012

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3718

D. S.

Accounts, 1905

Columbia, Va.

520 pp. Boards 47 x 25 cm.

DEC 1 1942

^{Chapel}
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3719

P. S.

Accounts, 1905-06

Columbia, Va.

150 pp. Boards 36 x 26 cm.

DEC 1 1942

ff-2269

D.S.

State Bank of Columbia

Account Book, 1910-1923

Columbia, Va.

Boards

25 x 32 cm.

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3720

D.S.

Account Book, 1915- 28

Columbia, Va.

600 pp. Boards 25 x 32 cm.

DEC 1 1942

State Bank of Columbia

L-2340

D. S.

Account Book, 1919-1923

Columbia, Va.

Boards

32 x 31 cm.

State Bank of Columbia

L- 1261

D.S.

Account Book, 1919-1923

Columbia, Va.

Boards

32 x 31 cm.

State Bank of Columbia

L-120

12.5.

Account Book, 1923-1925

Columbia, Va.

Boards

32 x 31 cm.

State Bank of Columbia

L- 1283

D.S.

Account Book, 1924-1927

Columbia, Va.

Boards

32 x 31 cm.

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff 3722

D.S.

Bank Money, Orders (etc.), 1917-20

Columbia, Va.

36 pp. Boards 21 x 41 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

L- 3221

D.S.

Account of Property on which Loans are
held, 1919-30

Columbia, Va.

100 pp. Boards 29 x 23 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3723

12.5.

Banker's Cash Account, 1905-14.

Columbia, Va.

5 pp. Boards 42 x 30 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3724

PS

Bills Discounted, Register, 1900-07

Columbia, Va.

78 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3725

175

Cash Book, 1900-01

Columbia, Va.

298 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3726

PS

Cash Book, 1902

Columbia, Va.

398 pp. Boards 41 x 29 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3727
DS

Cash Book, 1902-03

Columbia, Va.

298 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3728

DS

Cash Book, 1903

Columbia, Va.

298 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3729

DS

Cash Book, 1903-04

Columbia, Va.

298 pp.

Boards

41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3730

DS

Cash Book, 1904 (No. 6)

Columbia, Va.

302 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3731

DS

Cash Book, 1904-05 (No. 7)

Columbia, Va.

498 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3732

05

^Cash Book, 1905-06 (No. 8)

Columbia, Virginia

502 pp. Boards

41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3733

DS

Cash Book, 1907-08 (No. 10)

Columbia, Va.

494 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3734

DS

Cash Book , 1909 (NO. 11)

Columbia, Va.

498 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3735

DS

Cash Book, 1909-11

Columbia, Va.

1004 pp. Leather (?) 41 x 30 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3736
D 5

Cash Book, 1911-12 (No. 13)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards

41 x 29 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3737

DS

Cash Book, 1912-13 (No. 14)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3738

DS

Cash Book, 1913-14 (No. 15)

Columbia, Va.

496 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3739

DS

Cash Book, 1914

Columbia, Va.

498 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3740

DS

Cash Book, 1914-15 (No. 17)

Columbia, Va.

500 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3741

05

Cash Book, 1915-16 (No. 18) .

Columbia, Virginia

498 pp. Boards

41 x 28 cm.

050 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3742

DS

Cash Book, 1916 (No. 19)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3743

DS

Cash Book, 1916-17 (No. 20)

Columbia, Va.

504 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1917

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3744

DS

Cash Book, 1917 (No. 21)

Columbia, Va.

500 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

F-947
DS

State Bank of Columbia

Cash Book, 1917-1918 (No. 22)

Columbia, Va.

252 pp.

Boards

41 x 29 cm.

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3745

DS

Cash Book, 1918 (No. 23)

Columbia, Va.

492 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1912

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3746
DS

Cash Book, 1919 (No. 24)

Columbia, Va.

504 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

^{Chapel}
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3747
PS

Cash Book, 1919-20 (No. 25)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3748

DS

Cash Book, 1920-23 (No. 26)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards 41 x 29 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3749
DS

CASH BOOK, 1923-26 (No. 27)

Columbia, Va.

498 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3750

45

Cash Book, 1926-29 (No. 28)

Columbia, Va.

500 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3751
D₅

Cash Book, 1930-31 (No. 29)

Columbia, Va.

502 pp. Boards

41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

F - 1117
D₅

State Bank of Columbia

Cash Book, 1930-1931

Columbia, Va.

250 pp.

Boards

41 x 29 cm.

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3752

DS

Cashier's Check Register, 1908-24

Columbia, Va.

119 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3753

PS

Cashier's Check Register, 1924-30

Columbia, Virginia

62 pp. (mutilated)

40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3754

DS

Certificate of Deposit Ledger, 1900-30

Columbia, Va. .

10 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

State Bank of Columbia

F-915

DS

Collection Register, 1900-1903

Columbia, Va.

80 pp.

Boards

40 x 27 cm.

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3755

DS

Draft Register, 1900-17

Columbia, Va.

62 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3756
DS

Draft Register, 1905-14

Columbia, Va.

180 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3757

DS

Draft Register, 1914-30

Columbia, Va.

250 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3758
DS

Drafts on City Bank of Richmond, 1900-05
Columbia, Va.

104 pp.

Boards

41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3759
DS

Expense Account, 1922-30

Columbia, Va.

38 pp. Boards 29 x 38 cm.

1942

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

L-3760

DS

General Statement Book, 1912-13

Columbia, Va.

52 pp. Boards 30 x 19 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3761

DS

Index volume, n.d.

Columbia, Va.

40 pp. Boards 43 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3762

DS

Individual Ledger, 1906-10

Columbia, Va.

248 pp. Bords

52 x 36 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3763

DS

Individual Ledger, 1910-12

Columbia, Va.

420 pp.

Boards

52 x 36 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3764
DS

Ledger, 1900-03

Columbia, Va.

625 pp. Leather (?) 46 x 32 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3765
ps

Ledger, 1904-19

Columbia, Va.

580 pp. Leather 33 x 39 cm.

DEC 1 1942

ff-2297

DS

State Bank of Columbia

Ledger, 1913-1921

Columbia, Va.

Boards

33 x 40 cm.

ff-3225
05

State Bank of Columbia

Ledger, 1923-1933

Columbia, Va.

Boards

29 x 38 cm.

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

L-3766

DS

Letterbook, 1900-01

Columbia, Va.

496 pp. Boards 35 x 25 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3767

D S

Letterbook, 1900-05

Columbia, Va.

440 pp. Boards

30 x 26 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3768

DS

Cash Book, 1906-07 (NO. 9)

Columbia, Va.

400 pp. Boards 41 x 28 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3769

DS

LETTERBOOK, 1902-03

Columbia, Va.

504 pp. Boards 36 x 26 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3770

123

Letterbook, 1903-33 (?)

Columbia, Va.

482 pp.

Boards

35 x 26 cm.

DEC 1 1942

~~Chapel~~
STARE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3771
05

Liberty Bonds of the First Liberty Loan, n.d.
Columbia, Va.

2 pp

Boards 36 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

3772

DS

Minutes of Directors' Meetings, 1902-20

Columbia, Va.

250 pp. (Mutilated) 48 x 23 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3773

DS

Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1908-12

Columbia, Va.

64 pp. Boards 36 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

L- 3774

DS

Minutes of the meetings of Directors,
1910-26

Columbia, Va.

94 pp.

Boards

30 x 23 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

3775

DS

Minutes of Stockholders and Directors'
Meetings, 1927-30

Columbia, Va.

119 pp. Boards 29 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

^{Chapel}
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

L- 3776

DS

Notary Register, 1908-09

Columbia, Va.

2 pp. Boards 29 x 23 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3777

DS

Note Tickler, 1906

Columbia, Va.

62 pp.

Boards

44 x 36 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3778

DS

Note Tickler, 1908-09

Columbia, Va.

124 pp. Boards 44 x 36 cm.

106
DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

fi-3779

PS

Note Tickler, 1910-11

Columbia, Va.

62 pp. Boards 42 x 35 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

ff-3780

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

DS

Note tickler, 1917-21

Columbia, Va.

62 pp. Boards 42 x 35 cm.

DEC 1 1942

State Bank of Columbia

ff- 709

DS

Note Tickler, 1922-1924

Columbia, Va.

Boards

43 x 37 cm.

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3781

DS

Note tickler, 1924-25

Columbia, Va.

62 pp. Boards 43 x 36 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3782

DS

Overdraft Register, 1925-27

Columbia, Va.

240 pp. Boards

27 x 21 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3783

DS

Receipts of Deposited Property, 1918-25

Columbia, Va.

104 pp. Paper

15 x 25 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3784

PS

Register of Bills Discounted, 1907-16

Columbia, Va.

240 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3785

DS

Register of Bills Discounted, 1916-20

Columbia, Va.

234 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3786

DS

Register of Bills Discounted, 1920-23

Columbia, Va.

239 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3787

DS

Register of Bills Discounted, 1923-25

Columbia, Va.

224 pp. Boards 40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3788
125

Register of Bills Discounted, 1925-27

Columbia, Va.

300 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

^{Chapel}
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3789
DS

Register of Bills Discounted, 1927

Columbia, Va.

42 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

3790

SS-4646

Register of Checks, 1917-20

Columbia, Va.

200 pp. Mutilated 24 x 30 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

F- 3791

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

Register of Notes, 1929-31

Columbia, Va.

250 pp. Boards 42 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3792
DS

Register of Notes Due, 1927-28

Columbia, Va.

450 pp. Boards 41 x 23 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3793

ps

Register of Notes Due, 1929-30

Columbia, Va.

600 pp. Boards 42 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3794

DS

Signature Register, n.d.

Columbia, Va.

4 pp. Boards

40 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3795

DS

Statement Book, 1900-03

Columbia, Va.

149 pp. Boards

36 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3796

DS

Statement Book, 1903-06

Columbia, Va.

160 pp. Boards 36 x 22 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3797

DS

Statement Book, 1920-24

Columbia, Va.

175 pp.

Boards

41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3798

Ps

Statement Book, 1924-28

Columbia, Va.

250 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

State Bank of Columbia

F. 1084

DS

Statement Book, 1928-1931

Columbia, Va.

Boards

40 x 26 cm.

F- 708 DS

State Bank of Columbia

Statement Book, 1929-1933

Columbia, Va.

Boards

41 x 27 cm.

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3799
DS

Statement of Condition, 1913-26

Columbia, Va.

800 pp. Boards 22 x 25 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff - 3800

175

Stock Certificate, Bonds, 1900-26.

Columbia, Va.

150 pp. Boards 22 x 34 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3801

25

Stock Certificate Book, 1926-30

Columbia, Va.

42 pp. Boards 21 x 37 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3802

PS

Teller's Cash Book, 1925-26

Columbia, Va.

360 pp. Boards

27 x 20 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3803

Teller's Cash Book, 1926-27

Columbia, Va.

306 pp.

Boards

26 x 20 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3804

05

Teller's Cash Book, 1927-28

Columbia, Va.

316 pp

Boards

26 x 20 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3805
D5

Teller's Cash Book, 1928-29

Columbia, Va.

320 pp. Boards

26 x 20 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3806

DS

Teller's Cash Book, 1930

Columbia, Virginia

300 pp.

Boards

26 x 20 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

M-3807

DS

Teller's Daily Balance , n.d.

Columbia, Va.

4 pp. Boards

23 x 29 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3868

PS

Transfer General Accounts, 1904-20

Columbia, Va.

400 pp. Boards 33 x 39 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff- 3809

DS

Transfer Individual Accounts, 1904-18

Columbia, Va.

600 pp. Boards 33 x 39 cm.

ff- 1316

DS

State Bank of Columbia

Transfer of Savings Accounts, 1922-1928

Columbia, Va.

Boards

25 x 33 cm.

^{Chapel}
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

ff-3810

DJ

Transfer Savings Account Book, 1903-14

Columbia, Va.

300 pp. Boards

33 x 39 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel
STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F- 3811

DS

Trial Balance, 1918-19

Columbia, Va.

108 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Chapel

STATE BANK OF COLUMBIA

F-3812

DS

Trial Balances, 1919-20

Columbia, Va.

148 pp. Boards 41 x 27 cm.

DEC 1 1942

Staton, McGilvery M.

NUCMC

Papers, 1807-1890

Williamston, Martin Co., N. C.

XVII-B 311 items and 3 vols.

11-9-62

Staton, McGilvery M. Papers, 1807-1890.
Williamston, Martin Co., N. C.

Mainly personal and business papers dealing with McGilvery M. Staton and other Martin County (N. C.) people. See the Asa Biggs, W. H. Carstarphen, C. B. Hassell, and L. S. Yates collections in this department.

Some correspondence of 1858 indicates that Staton was a brick dealer.

Staton seems to have died ca. 1861, for one of the three volumes in this collection deals with the settlement of his

Staton, McGilvery M.

2

estate in that year.

The letters are mostly routine. Correspondents include: Asa Biggs, Wm. J. Bingham, Elisha Mitchell, John Spelman, and David L. Swain.

Subjects include the U. of N. C.; the Democratic Press and the State Journal (letter of Dec. 1, 1861); and lotteries in N. C. and Del. (letters of Feb. 21, 1838, and April 14, 1860).

The seven legal papers (1807-1863) include a N. C. will of Oct. 15, 1807, by Ezekiel Staton; and a N. C. will of Sept. 12, 1833, by Thomas Biggs.

Staton, McGilvery M.

3

The bills and receipts (1820's-1880's) constitute the bulk of the collection.

An item in the Miscellany dated 1861 deals with the settlement of Staton's estate. An item of ca. 1863 concerns hiring slaves. There is a fragmentary Confederate newspaper of ca. Aug. 10, 1864. On a list of slaves Staton is described as a farmer.

Staubly, Ralph F.

NUCMC

Papers, 1884-1913

Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va.

Cab. 43

111 items

3-25-63

Ralph F. Staubly. Papers, 1884-1913. Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va.

Ralph F. Staubly was a lawyer in Martinsburg, W. Va. He seems to have practiced alone at first and then as a junior partner of A.C. McIntire.

This collection contains mostly routine business correspondence and other papers dealing with land claims, debt settlements, and other legal affairs.

An undated item is from the Eastman National Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George
Thomas

Papers, 1743-1885

London, England

18- H

484 items and 8 volumes

1 item added, 9-1-62

12-7-60

1 item added, 6-27-64

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Sir George Leonard Staunton
Papers.)

*Copy of this card des-
cription is filed in
Collection Control File.*

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas²

Papers, 1743-1885

London, England

18-H

486 items and 8 vols.

2 items added, 11-1-67

12-7-60

1 item added, 5-15-68

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas. Papers, 1743-1885. London, England.

This collection contains items which belonged to Sir George Leonard Staunton, diplomatist, and to his son, Sir George Thomas Staunton author of various works on China. The material which relates to the elder Staunton consists mainly of letters that were addressed to him or to members of his family. The collection has a large number of letters that were written by Thomas Staunton as well as many which were sent to him. There are also several diaries, usually incomplete, and a group of clippings.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

Sir George Leonard Staunton (1737-1801) was born in County Galway, Ireland. He graduated M. D. from a college at Montpellier, France, in 1758, and he lived on Grenada, B. W. I., during most of the 1760's and 1770's. His first diplomatic missions were in 1781-1784, when he was secretary to George Macartney, First Earl Macartney, who was Governor of Madras. In 1792-1794, Staunton was secretary in the first British mission that was sent to China, the Macartney Mission.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

Genealogy of the Staunton family can be found in Sir John Bernard Burke, A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland (London, 1912), p. 658. Irish land holdings of the Staunton family are listed in U. H. Hussey de Burgh, The Landowners of Ireland (Dublin, 1878), p. 284. The owner of this property in 1878 is George Thomas Lynch-Staunton, a cousin and heir of Sir George Thomas Staunton. Lynch-Staunton resides at Clydagh, Headford, County Galway, Ireland.

Staunton, Sirs George L. and George T. 2B

A useful source relative to Sir George Thomas Staunton's career in China is the list of officials at the East India Company's factory at Canton; see The East-India Register and Directory for 1806, p. 305. See especially Lydia Luella Spivey, "Sir George Thomas Staunton; Agent for the British East India Company in China, 1798-1817" (Thesis, A.M., Duke University, 1969).

There are several items which explain family relationships. A certified genealogy (1792) and a patent of arms (1817) concern the Stauntons.

Staunton, Sirs George L. and George T. 3

A document of 1788 lists the heirs of Benjamin Collins, a banker of Salisbury, whose daughter was Jane (Collins) Staunton, wife of Sir George Leonard Staunton. Other items of family interest are an epitaph of 1777, a clipping of April 26, 1838, a will of April 17, 1885, and several clippings in the scrapbook.

The letters from the eighteenth century include scattered items from members of the Collins and Staunton families. Correspondents among the Stauntons (several were Irish) were E. C. Bentley,

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 5

Only three items relate to his early life--an extract from 1755, a note of 1771, and references to him in a letter of Feb. 8, 1823. One letter (July 28, 1779) dates from his residence on Grenada. Several letters date from the visit to Paris in 1780 by Staunton, his wife and Earl Macartney, who were held as hostages for a time.

A small group of letters relate to Staunton's diplomatic career. Among them are the instructions (Oct. 31, 1783) which the Select Committee of Ft. St. George, Madras, gave Staunton and Anthony Sadleir when they went to negotiate a treaty of peace with the ruler of Mysore. Four items

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 4
Edward Blakeney, Lucy B. (Staunton) Cormick,
Richard Blake, W. Leonard (?), John Staunton,
Margaret (Leonard) Staunton, Thomas Staunton, Sam
Simcockes, and two letters of 1760 which were
addressed to Alyward L. Staunton; these items
range from 1743 to 1791. Correspondents from the
Collins family are: Bacon, Peter B. Brodie,
Benjamin Collins, Benjamin C. Collins, Mary
Collins, Barfoot Cotton, and Jane (Collins)
Staunton; the range of dates is 1779-1801.

In this collection there are only two letters
which were written by Sir George Leonard Staunton.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 6
(1781-1784) contain information about persons and events which were involved in the British rule of Madras and Calcutta. A letter (Sept. 18, 1791) from the Gov. of Madras discusses the military positions of the ruler of Mysore and of the British forces under the command of Charles Cornwallis, First Marquis and Second Earl Cornwallis. Only five items relate to the mission to China in 1792-1794, and the more important one (Feb. 21, 1792) involves the selection of Chinese missionaries as tutors or interpreters.

Other letters from 1785-1801 pertain to family

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 7
matters, Staunton's finances, and the attainment
of an Irish baronetcy (1785). Five items (Jan.-
Feb., 1801) relate to the death of Sir George
Leonard Staunton.

Sir George Thomas Staunton was the only
surviving child of Sir George Leonard Staunton.
Thomas Staunton accompanied his father to China
in 1792-1794. During 1798-1817 he was writer,
supercargo, member of the Select Committee, and,
finally, chief of the East India Company's factory
at Canton. In 1816-1817, Staunton was a ranking
member of Britain's second mission to China. After

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 8
1817 he lived in England and was an M. P. during
most of the period of 1818-1852.

The items in this collection which relate to
the youth of Thomas Staunton are scattered, but
fairly numerous. A letter of June 30, 1781,
records his birth, and two others (Apr. 8 and June
4, 1784) record an early visit to his Irish
relatives. Only one letter (Dec. 9, 1792) dates
from his first trip to China. Several letters
(Feb. 1, 1788; Mar. 10, 13 and Oct. 27, 1791)
relate to Staunton's education. After 1796 the
correspondence of Thomas Staunton, usually addres-
sed either to his father or to his mother, is

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 9
frequent and extensive. The items of 1796-1801
and his early diaries (discussed below) are
valuable for information about his education.

During 1798-1817 Staunton was a member of the
factory at Canton and Macao. He made several
trips to England, and the periods of his residence
in China were 1800-1801, 1805-1807, 1810-1811,
and 1814-1817. Except for the items of 1800-1801
which were addressed mostly to his father, these
letters were sent to his mother, Jane (Collins)
Staunton. This correspondence does not contain
an elaboration either of the operations of the

factory or of the British relations with the Chinese, but there are numerous scattered details. Staunton noted several disputes between the factory and the provincial Chinese officials--a disagreement over duties (June 25, 1801), Chinese attempts to assert jurisdiction over British subjects (Mar. 27, 1800, and Mar. 22, 1807), and Chinese protests about the presence of British warships (Oct. -Dec., 1814). During 1810-1811, the trade through Canton was languishing. Only five letters date from the mission to China under

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 11
Lord Amherst, in 1816-1817, and none give diplomatic information. An item of Aug. 7, 1816, lists the composition of this mission. Letters of Aug. 9, 1800, and Feb. 26, 1801 (among others), give information on the ways in which members of the factory could acquire wealth. There are approximately 120 letters from China. The correspondence indicates that Staunton wrote frequently to Sir John Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty and close friend of the family, but this collection has only one of these items.

Most of the other letters which Staunton sent

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 12
to his mother were written from England and, to
a lesser extent, from Ireland and the Continent.
Staunton traveled through England and Wales in
1802, 1809, and 1812-1813. When he was searching
for an estate, he visited Staunton Hall (July, 1809),
Newstead Abbey (July 1817), and the Leigh Estate
(July 1819). In 1802 and 1813 Staunton visited
Ireland and wrote fairly detailed accounts of his
estates in County Galway. In 1818 he toured
France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Belgium.
The autograph cards for letters from Staunton to
his mother, Jane (Collins) Staunton, indicate the
itineraries of these trips.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 13

A few letters relate to France and England in 1780-1792. One of Jan. 18, 1780, has a discussion of social life in Paris, and one of Oct. 22, 1789 gives a few impressions of Paris and of the French National Assembly. A writer of Dec. 16, 1792 discusses the current British attitude toward the French Revolution and mentions proposed changes in the ministry of Pitt.

A considerable number of letters and a diary (discussed below), give detailed information about Staunton's political activities in the 1830's and his opinions about various aspects of reform.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 14

Approximately thirty letters, mostly from Nov., 1834-Sept., 1835, are preserved as drafts in Staunton's journal of 1831-1837. Most of these items refer to the election of 1835 in South Hampshire in which the reform coalition of Staunton and Henry John Temple, Third Viscount Palmerston, met defeat. There are also seven letters from Palmerston (Dec., 1834-Feb., 1835) which give details of political procedures, results of canvasses, and campaign expenses. Two letters (^{Mar. 23}~~Apr. 29~~ and Dec. 17, 1852) relate to the election in which Staunton retired from Parliament.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 15

In this collection there is a large number of miscellaneous letters of which many were written by distinguished persons either in Britain or on the Continent. This material constitutes a large part of the correspondence from 1819-1858, but it usually has importance only for a study of Staunton. The only sizeable group of letters from a single source is the correspondence from Palmerston. A letter of 1853 from Palmerston's secretary, H. Waddington, may reflect the minister's views about strikes and the operation of economic laws as a regulator of wages.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 16

Considerable detailed information about the political activities of Staunton and Palmerston in the 1830's is included in more than eighty clippings which Staunton took from various newspapers (most of these clippings are attached to the first and last pages of the journal of 1831-1837). These items relate primarily to the parliamentary elections of 1832 and 1835 in South Hampshire, and they include letters from various candidates and political committees, reports of meetings, results of canvasses, electoral returns from the polling places in the county, and accounts

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Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas V
of events on the days of nomination and election.
A clipping of 1839 relates to the re-election to
Parliament of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Lord
Northbrook.

This collection contains four travel journals
which Staunton wrote before 1796 and another
which dates from 1826-1830. There is a journal
of 1831-1837 in which Staunton recorded informa-
tion relative to his parliamentary activities.

Two small bound volumes are diaries which
Thomas Staunton (age ten) wrote during tours of
England and France. The earlier volume has
entries from June 6- July 25, 1791 (76pp.).

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 18
The route went through Oxford, Gloucester, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Manchester, Lancaster, and Kendal. Visits to many factories were an important part of the itinerary. This diary probably had one or more additional volumes. A shorter book (41pp.) is the first volume of a diary which Thomas Staunton kept during a tour of Europe. The entries are from Jan. 15-28, 1792. The Stauntons took a route through Calais, Montreuil, Amiens, Chantilly, Paris, and Versailles. This volume ends as the party was traveling south from Paris.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas 19

A small diary (45 pp.) is apparently the third of a series which Thomas Staunton wrote during a tour of England and Scotland with his father. He probably wrote this volume between 1791 and 1796. Staunton gives descriptions of the processes which he saw in several factories--the tanning of hides and the making of brushes and ropes at Glasgow, the spinning of cotton at New Lanark, and the making of cloth at Paisley. Other comments indicate Staunton's interests in botany, geology, and astronomy (see other diaries also).

Two volumes comprise a diary which Thomas

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

20

Staunton wrote when he, at the age of eleven, accompanied his father and Earl Macartney to China. The first volume (276 pp.) has daily entries for Sept. 15, 1792-May 16, 1793. The first ninety-six pages of the second volume (179 pp.) are lost, and it has daily entries for Aug. 30, 1793-Feb. 1, 1794.

The journal consists of miscellaneous comments about geography, plant and animal life, and the ports which he visited. He carefully noted each point of land which the Lion passed on the route

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

21

from England to Sumatra which is the subject of the first volume. The Stauntons visited the Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde islands, Brazil, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Three months are missing from the second volume on China, and the entries resume with the reception of the mission by the Chinese emperor at Jehol. Although Staunton recorded his impressions of the palace and of the official ceremonies he did not mention diplomatic matters. After leaving Jehol the mission briefly visited Peiping.

The loss of four pages may partially explain the absence of comment about the capital. The Stauntons returned overland to Canton, and the diary contains many miscellaneous remarks about sights along the route. The party traveled almost entirely on rivers and canals, and the journey from Tientsin to Hangchow was made on the Grand Canal. The route from Jehol to Canton crossed the provinces of Jehol. Hopeh, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung. The diary ends with visits to Canton and Macao. A third volume may exist.

A small volume contains the journal which Thomas Staunton wrote when he toured Europe in 1826-1827 and 1830. Most of the content consists of notations of places which the writer visited in various cities. The entries for the first of these tours (first and last parts of the journal) are for Oct., 1826-May 8, 1827. The route went through a large part of Italy, southern and western Germany and Austria, and Belgium. The entries for 1830 (middle of the volume) include May 24-July 13. This route included the

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

24

Netherlands, central Germany (east of Dresden),
and Belgium.

Perhaps the most valuable volume in this collection is the miscellaneous journal which Thomas Staunton wrote during 1831-1837. This book contains scattered entries for 1831-1836, drafts of letters (mostly 1835), and more than seventy clippings (1832-1837). The entries (1831-1832) in the first half of the volume relate primarily to Staunton's opinions and parliamentary record on reform measures, especially the Reform Bill of 1832.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas
24-A

The entry for July 18, 1831, has a list of nineteen votes which Staunton made in the House of Commons on reform issues between March and Aug. 1831, and includes the reasons for each vote.

Several entries concern Staunton's opinions on British-Chinese relations (pp. 37, 101-107).

Staunton sharply criticized the actions of William John Napier, Ninth Baron Napier, whose attempts in 1834 at Canton to break the custom of indirect correspondence between the factory and the Chinese officials caused a temporary cessation of trade.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

25

Other items in this journal are a list of Staunton's correspondence (Oct., 1833-Oct. 1834), a list of some of his votes in the House of Commons for Feb.-Mar., 1834 (p. 133), an outline of a speech of Sir Robert Peel, Second Baronet (Sept. 4, 1835), opinions on O'Connell and the Irish problem (Apr., 1835, and Oct., 1835-Feb., 1836), and scattered remarks about elections (election of 1835, p. 74).

Accompanying this collection was a book of works relative to the Staunton seat in England,

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

26

but this book was separated from the manuscripts and placed in the Rare Book Room (see William Garrett). This book contains two printed volumes. The first volume is A Poem on Leigh Park, the Seat of Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. (Londo, 1829) which was writtem by James King. It has three printed sections (47 pp.) -- the dedication to Staunton, the poem and notes for the text. The second volume is entitled, Letters Addressed to William Garrett, Esq. Relative to the State of Leigh House (published originally in Havant, Hampshire, 1819).

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

27

These twenty letters testify to the sound condition of Leigh House at the time when Garrett repossessed it from John Julius Angerstein. Staunton bought Leigh House in January, 1820.

Fifty-two pages were originally blank. This section has two parts which were apparently written by Staunton. Twenty-two pages contain short entries for various dates from 1819-1858 in which the writer noted events of personal interest--local religions, social, and political meetings, improvements to the house and grounds of Leigh

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

28

Park, purchases of real estate, the employment of tenants and workers, and national events. Eleven pages contain a list of the visitors to Leigh Park during 1820-1858. Eight clippings are included. Two items relate to the election of 1832 (July 25 and Sept. 25, 1832), and the others refer to local matters.

The scrapbook is empty except for a few clippings about the Staunton family.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

Ships on which Sir George Thomas Staunton sailed to and from China were the Hindustan, Arniston, Bombay, Charles Grant, Wexford, Discovery, Alceste, and Scaleby Castle. They may be located among the place names on the autograph cards for letters from Sir George Thomas Staunton to Sir George Leonard Staunton and to Jane (Collins) Staunton. These vessels sailed for the East India Company. Numerous other ships are noted in the diary and letters from China.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas

1 item added, 9-1-62. George Thomas Staunton is in London when he writes on Nov. 20, 1809 (contemp. copy), to Charles Grant (1746-1823), Chairman of the East India Company. The dispatch of a diplomatic mission from London to Peking, China, is under consideration, and Staunton presents in detail his recommendations for it. Recently British troops occupied Macao, and Staunton views the principal object of the mission to be assurance to the Chinese that London did not author-

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George Thomas
ize or approve this hostile act. There is the
suggestion of an appointment for Staunton,
presumably with the mission. At this time he
is an interpreter for the company's factory at
Canton.

Consult the catalogue of the General Library
for printed volumes by Sir George Thomas Staun-
ton.

1 item added, 6-27-64. On March 17, 1825,
George Thomas Staunton wrote to George Henry
Noehden, secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George
Thomas

32

He sent to the Society two extracts which are translations from the Peking Gazette by John Francis Davis that originally accompanied the letter. Staunton discussed the content of the two extracts. One extract concerned the Chinese reaction to the war between Britain and Burma. The other document was about Chinese measures to counteract a depreciation of their metallic currency, and it was accompanied by specimens of the coins involved.

2 items added, 11-1-67. Two letters of 1846 were addressed to Robert Montgomery Martin,

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George
Thomas

33

historian and recent treasurer at Hong Kong.
On Feb. 1, Staunton discussed relations with
China and the expense of Hong Kong. On April
24, he acknowledged receipt of the Chinese
translation of Martin's Analysis of the Bible
and offered to include it in the gift of his
Chinese collection to King's College, Cambridge.

1 item added, 5-15-68. Sir Rutherford
Alcock, consul at Shanghai, gave his opinion
about relations with China and the situations
at that port and Canton (letter of Sept. 3,
1847).

Staunton, Sirs George Leonard and George
Thomas

34

There are a number of Sir George Staunton's letters in the Macartney Papers at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. See the calendar of those papers filed with George Macartney, First Earl Macartney, Papers.

Staunton (Va.) Records, 1770^m(1784-1840) 1879.

See Virginia, Staunton.

Treasure Room

Cr. Ref. 2543

Staunton, Virginia. Chancery Court.

see

Virginia, Staunton. Chancery Court.

Transferred to the Virginia State Library in
1951.

MSS.

F:5711, 6th 26:A (SS:27)

Staunton Woolen Factory.

Records, 1850-1866.

4 items.

Staunton (Augusta Co.), Va. mill.

Collection contains a ledger and journal recording the operations of the factory, and a letter relating to Benjamin Crawford, manager of the mill.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Business records--Virginia--History--19th century. 2. Staunton (Va.)--History. 3. Wool industry--Virginia. 4. Genre: Ledger.

Staunton Woolen Factory. Papers, 1850-1866.
Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia

The name of the company appears as "S W Factory" in a statement on the cover of the ledger and as "Staunton Woolen Factory" in the Thomas P. and John B. Eskridge, Ledger E, 1854, p. 32. There were a number of proprietors as evidenced by the statement on the ledger's cover that recorded the sale of the factory in 1863.

The two account books record the factory's

Staunton Woolen Factory

2

operations in some detail. These volumes are the Ledger, 1850-1863, and a multi-columned Journal, 1852-1863.

An entry for \$4500 on the last page of the Journal is for "Benjamin Crawford's services as Agent in conducting the Factory from Jany. 1/53 to Jany 1/63 at \$450" a year. Apparently he managed the woolen mill. There is a letter of 1866 addressed to Benjamin Crawford that may or may not relate to the factory.

F- 5711

Staunton Woolen Factory

Ledger, 1850-1863

Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia

224 pp.

Boards

44 x 29 cm.

5-31-58

Recataloged, 5-11-67

SS-27

Staunton Woolen Factory

Journal, 1852-1863

Staunton, Virginia

5-11-67